Daily Report

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Alia Comments on Situation in Kosovo

AU2807132891 Tirana ATA in English 0807 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)—On July 27, the president of the Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, received in his seat, the delegation of the Peasants' Party of Kosovo, headed by its chairman, Prof. Dr. Hivzi Islami, who is also vice-chairman of the parties' Coordinating Council in Kosovo.

During the reception, Prof. Dr. Hivzi Islami, briefed the president Ramiz Alia on the grave situation in Yugoslavia and on the war threat in Kosovo, as well as on the activity of the Peasants' Party as the second party as for its extension and size in Kosovo.

President Ramiz Alia said that he is already aware of the crisis in Yugoslavia and of the over-tense situation of the Albanian people in Kosovo and elsewhere in Yugoslavia, and underscored that it is important for the political personalities of Kosovo to have a clear idea both of the dangers and the alternative they should choose. On this occasion the president confirmed once more Albania's active support on the internal and external plane for the realization of all the rights belonging to the Albanians in Kosovo and elsewhere in Yugoslavia.

Attending the meeting was also the chairman of the Albanian Agrarian Party, Meno Gjoleka.

Alia Meets With Romanian Foreign Minister

AU2607195591 Tirana ATA in English 1800 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 26 (ATA)—The President of the Republic of Albania Ramiz Alia received on July 26 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania Adrian Nastase and the delegation accompanying him.

President Ramiz Alia pointed out that Albania and Romania have always had good relations and expressed the confidence that even now they will continue on this path.

On his part, the Romanian Minister Adrian Nastase said that we should create that climate which requires a closer connection between our two countries which would create conditions for better economic, cultural cooperation etc.

On his part President Ramiz Alia emphasized that there is no hindrance to the development of relations between Albania and Romania even in the political, parliamentary, economic and cultural fields. Then speaking of the situation in Yugoslavia, he said that we all together are embroiled because both of us have common borders with Yugoslavia. We, President Ramiz Alia said, are interested in the peaceful solution of the Yugoslav problem, but not at the expense of the Albanians living in Kosova and other territories of Yugoslavia.

After thanking the president for this analysis, Minister Nastase [words indistinct] that Romania's interests are closely linked with its borders with Yugoslavia. Therefore, he said, we have negotiated today also on the current Yugoslav crisis underscoring the need to overcome it without resorting to force, that is through political dialogue; observation of peoples right to self-determination. [sentence as received]

Bufi Receives Nastase

AU2707141591 Tirana ATA in English 0804 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 26 (ATA)—On July 26, Ylli Bufi, chairman of the Council of Ministers received the Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase and had a warm and friendly talk with him. The Romanian foreign minister considered a success his visit to Albania. He also conveyed the greetings of Premier Petre Roman for the Albanian premier.

Premier Ylli Bufi appreciated particularly the symbolic gesture of the aid of the Romanian Government for the Albanian people. He asked the minister Nastase to convey to Premier Roman and Romanian Government his greetings and those of the Albanian Government.

Kapllani, Nastase Hold Meetings

AU2707142391 Tirana ATA in English 0806 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 26 (ATA)—The second round of negotiations between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania and the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Romania was conducted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on July 26.

They exchanged opinions on problems of the current situation in the Balkans, Europe and other regions. They pointed to the importance of the strengthening of the relations and cooperation among the Balkan coumtries in the current circumstances of The progress of the democratic processes in Europe. Both ministers laid the stress on the necessity of realizing those responsibilities for the Balkan countries stemming from the documents adopted in the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, held in Tirana last October. In this framework they said that the recent developments in the Balkan region call for a consolidation of Balkan cooperation as well as its further ractivization in relation to the treatment and overcoming the various crises our region is living through.

The two ministers discussed also on the current crisis in Yugoslavia, underscoring the indispensibility of its overcoming in the spirit of the CSCE documents, without resorting to force, but through political dialogue, the observation of the rights of the peoples for self-determination, the observation of the human rights, the participation of all the peoples of Yugoslavia in the talks for arranging the relations amongst them.

The Romanian foreign minister, Adrian Nastase invited the Albanian foreign minister, Muhamet Kapllani for an official visit in Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Nastase Holds News Conference

AU2707145191 Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)—The foreign minister of Romania, Adrian Nastase underscored that in his friendly and fruitful meetings with his counterpart Muhamet Kapllani he negotiated numerous questions of mutual interest and international questions.

The Romanian foreign minister said further on that he had found the readiness of the Albanian party to negotiate the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Romania and re-examine all the legal framework of the relations between the two countries due to the great changes occurring in both countries.

The Romanian foreign minister voiced also the preoccupation of his country over the tense situation in Yugoslavia which poses a threat not only for the region, but also for Europe as a whole.

Cultural Agreement Signed

AU2707143491 Tirana ATA in English 0857 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)—The program on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation was signed between the Government of the Republic of Albania and the Government of Romania for the years 1991-1992 was signed in Tirana on July 26.

On July 26 the Romanian foreign minister left Albania.

Alia Meets French Humanitarian Affairs Official

AU2607184991 Tirana ATA in English 1712 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Tirana, July 26 (ATA)—On July 26 the President of the Republic of Albania Ramiz Alia received at his seat the Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs of France Bernard Couchner.

After wishing welcome to our country, President Ramiz Alia pointed to the good development of relations in various fields, the political field included, between Albania and France and stressed that there has been no problem on this road. He appreciated the positive results of the two day visit of the French delegation to Albania. Then the president briefed the French guest with the difficult socio-economic situation accompanying the move from centralized running of economy onto market economy. In order to overcome the difficulties we are faced with, he said, we are doing a great work, but important are also the foreign aids, France included.

Speaking of the events in Yugoslavia, President Ramiz Alia stressed that Albania is interested in this problem because three fourths of its border are with this country and [numeral indistinct] million Albanians live in Kosova and other provinces of Yugoslavia. He also stressed that [words indistinct] no solution of the Yugoslavian problem without the solution of the problem of the Albanians in Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Bufi Receives French Official

AU2607193591 Tirana ATA in English 1718 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Tirana, July 26 (ATA)—On July 26 the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ylli Bufi received the Secretary of State for Humanitarian Issues of France Bernard Couchner.

After briefing the senior French official on the activity of the national stability government, the Albanian premier dwelt on various problems that are observed in the Albanian-French relations. We observe that both from the political point of view as well as from the economic one a backwardness is witnessed comparing our relations with other countries. The French foreign minister has not yet come to Albania at a time when we have welcomed here the foreign ministers of some of the main powers of the world. As compared with the companies and firms of other countries, few French ompanies are present to invest in Albania.

As it seems, Ylli Bufi stressed further that some people in France still have existing prejudices in assessing Albania. These prejudices should be done away with as all walls built to divide Europe torn down. [sentence as received] The French firms will enjoy a special concern and will be welcomed by us in the development of tourism, agriculture, agrofood industry, the mineral processing, especially of oil processing, as well as in communications. [passage omitted]

Macedonian Prime Minister Ends Visit, Talks

LD2707114591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2102 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Tirana, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Macedonian Prime Minister Dr. Nikola Kljusev, this evening ended a two-day official visit to Albania. During his stay, Kljusev was received by , among others, Albanian President Ramiz Alia. In an interview with Albanian and Yugoslav newsmen held today, Kljusev gave details of his talks with the Albanian president, stressing that it was particularly important that this visit had reached agreement on specific forms of economic cooperation between the two neighborus.

The Macedonian delegation arrived in Albania with offers for concrete cooperation, which would mean increasing considerably the modest mutual trade, which at present stands at $3.5 million a year. [passage omitted]

The Alia-Kljusev talks devoted particular attention to the issue of Albanian refugees and the position of Albanians in Yugoslavia. Kljusev proposed that Albanian refugees should be allowed to return home, if they so wished, without fear of reprisals, whereas those who wished to stay would be given either dual or Yugoslav nationality, and would be given accommodation in towns and villages in Macedonia.

On his way back from Tirana, Kljusev visited Korce as well as the village of Pustec, inhabited by Macedonians.

Government Eases Visa Restrictions for Citizens

AU2707133891 Tirana ATA in English 1158 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Annoncement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Public Order; place and date not given]

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)—Beginning from July 27, 1991 on, the Albanian citizens who for various reasons will go to other states, need not be equipped any more with Albanian visa.

For the Albanian nationals residing in other countries and the foreigners of Albanian nationality residing abroad, the visas to enter and leave the Republic of Albania will be granted also in the border police points. These citizens should present to the border police points the official document which proves their Albanian nationality.

Composition of Social Democratic Party Presidium

AU2907083891 Tirana ALTERNATIVA SD in Albanian 12 Jul 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delayed Chronicle"]

[Excerpt]

Last-Minute Legalization

Although the documentation for the creation of the Albanian Social Democratic Party [PSDSh] was submitted on 23 March, it was not legalized by the Ministry of Justice until the final moment, two hours before the deadline expired on 23 April. The bureaucracy of F. Nano's monist government did everything possible to prevent even minimal conditions for the PSDSh's activities. For instance, until it was toppled, this government for no reason whatever failed to approve the license for the publication of the party's newspaper and did not make available any resources or initial premises for the party. However, Nano's government did not last long!

PSDSh National Aktiv

The PSDSh held its first national aktiv on 2 June. The writer Ruzhdi Pulaha, member of the managing committee, opened the aktiv. In the report he presented, Professor Dr. Skender Gjinushi dwelt in detail on the PSDSh's activity so far and on its draft program and statute.

The many speakers who took the floor dwelt specifically on various problems concerning the party's growth and organization. There were also comments and suggestions on the draft program and statute, which were approved.

The aktiv elected the PSDSh's managing organs, to hold office until the first party congress that is expected to be held next spring. Until the congress, the PSDSh's work will be controlled by the 34-member managing council and its presidium. The following were elected to the PSDSh Presidium:

Professor Dr. Skender Gjinushi, chairman; Teodor Laco and Haxhi Aliko, deputy chairmen; Lisen Bashkurti, general secretary; and Gaqo Apostoli, Gjergj Rakaj, Arjan Starova, Sefedin Xhemalce, Iskra Thoma, Ruzhdi Pulaha, Ylli Pango, Ferdinand Dafa, and Shaqir Rexhvelaj, members. [passage omitted]

FRG Economics Official Offers Reform Support

LD2807022791 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Tirana (DPA)—The Federal Republic has promised Albania support on the way toward a market-economy reform state from one of the last communist enclaves in Europe. The parliamentary state secretary at the Federal Economics Ministry, Erich Riedl (CSU) [Christian Social Union], during a visit to the Albanian capital Tirana, warned the leadership on Saturday against taking steps toward a market economy that are merely half-hearted. In addition to technical support in Albania and opportunities for further training of Albanian citizens in the Federal Republic, Riedl also offered immediate aid through food and medical supplies. [passage omitted]

Joint Commission With Greece Meets in Tirana

AU2707143891 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)—On July 23-25, 1991, the third session of the Joint Commission on Technical Scientific Cooperation between Albania and Greece was held in Tirana .

In the end of the session the respective protocol was signed on July 25, 1991 for the years 1991-1992 .

The protocol foresees scientific exchanges and joint, projects in the fields of agriculture, livestock, geology, construction, social sciences, etc.

SDS National Movement Legislative Address

AU2507165691 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 20 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

["Address of the Union of Democratic Forces National Movement Legislative Group: "Toward Election Victory For an Honest and Sacred Democracy"]

[Text] The Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] and its legislative group, the SDS National Movement, have repeatedly pointed out that Bulgaria's progress toward a modern and democratic movement can be only achieved through new legislative elections. This concept of ours was clearly stated as early as at the beginning of 1991, and it was stressed on several subsequent occasions and at different political levels. Throughout the aforementioned period, several political forces came forward with various opportunistic arguments, trying to distract public attention from the urgent requirement for new elections capable of promoting the new political and economic system. Our stance, however, remained unchanged, because we new and still know that a true, honest, and sacred democracy cannot exist in a state where the former Communist Party is still ruling. The development of political and social processes in our country confirmed this fact. As soon as the new Constitution was adopted, the police batons once more came into play, and we are again lectured on the outdated principles of the recent past—we are warned that we should be patient, obedient, and subservient.

When we walked out of the Grand National Assembly session on 14 May 1991, we were convinced that this action was justified. We fully realized that this act would bring forward the election date and that it would make the process of the totalitarian system's disintegration irreversible. At the same time, we laid the foundations of an opposition that is not manipulated and nurtured by the strategic experts of the former Communist Party.

The president's decree on scheduling the new legislative election is a great moral and political victory for our legislative group—the SDS National Movement—it is a victory for the SDS. In our view, elections are the most democratic method of removing the Bulgarian Socialist Party from power. It is our belief that elections are a method of pursuing economic reform and of expropriating the illegally amassed wealth of the corrupt communist mafia. Our election victory will be a festive day for millions of Bulgarian citizens. It will be the birthday of new, democratic Bulgaria.

Dear friends, the recent developments in political events show that the Grand National Assembly, with its unreasonable, controversial, and frequently contradictory solutions and legal acts, has become a source of social tension on several occasions. And this is not all. There is no democratic country whatsoever in the world in which members of the legislature are surrounded by police cordons to separate them from the people's love and the affection of their constituents.

Nine days ago, a group of 28 National Assembly deputies from the SDS National Movement Legislative Group announced a hunger strike in protest against the violation of the new Constitution at the very moment of its adoption. By rejecting the idea of a referendum and expressing an extremely negative attitude to the request that the people should have their say about the country's basic law, the Grand National Assembly violated not only the ethical norms of behavior, but also the political norms and agreements. The documents of the round-table negotiations, which were unmistakably expressed in the agreement of the nationwide political forces, stated that the Grand National Assembly should draft a new Constitution that should be approved by a people's referendum. Today we understand why the Communist Party breached the agreement. At the same time, we cannot believe that some representatives of the SDS betrayed the people's confidence and neglected the will of the Bulgarian opposition. We no longer have anything in common with such people. It is a basic principle of democracy to observe agreements. The rejection of the referendum as a supreme expression of the people's voice discredits the Grand National Assembly and the political forces it represents.

Dear compatriots, friends of democracy, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those who stood by our side throughout the last months and days. We are profoundly grateful to those who supported us in the hard days of the hunger strike. We also pay our most respectful tribute to the medical staff and the nurses of the Pirogov Emergency Hospital. Perhaps, the end would have been fatal for some of us without their generous assistance. We thank you, dear friends, for the thousands of telegrams, and for your solidarity. Today we decided to call off the hunger strike, because it is certain that we cannot expect any respect for the law and for the code of moral behavior from people who are responsible for Bulgaria's national disaster. We call on our friends and urge our supporters to call off their current solidarity actions, but let us combine our efforts in working for the SDS election victory.

Forward to the election victory, dear friends, for a honest and sacred democracy!

Signed: The SDS National Movement Legislative Group.

Zhelev Petitions Assembly on Electoral System

AU2707164291 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 23 Jul 91 p 1

["President's Letter to the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly"; undated, supplied through BTA]

[Text] Dear Sirs:

The political consultations held so far on holding the legislative and local authority elections on 29 September

1991 have not produced the desired result. No agreement has been reached on the main issue, namely the form and essence of the electoral system for the legislative elections.

Individual legislative groups have already drafted and are submitting to the National Assembly their own draft electoral laws, based on a mixed or proportional electoral system. The submission of such drafts will inevitably lead to major difficulties when they are discussed in the legislative commissions and by lthe legislature in plenary session. Since these bills are based on differing principles, it becomes impossible to apply Article 92, Paragraph 3 of the Regulations for the Organization and Work of the Grand National Assembly.

In this connection, I suggest that the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly discuss whether it is possible to submit to parliament the question of the form and essence of the electoral system for the next elections and to reach a preliminary decision on this issue. I consider that this issue should be resolved through a vote by all the people's deputies.

President's Visit to Third Army Reported

AU2707162191 Sofia BULGARSKA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Jul 91 pp 1,3

[Major Georgi Vuchev report]

[Excerpts] The visit of the president to certain garrisons of the Third Army that was postponed last spring finally took place in the heat of summer (on 19 and 20 July) in Sliven and at the Novo Selo testing grounds. In addition to Zhelev, the presidential party included Messrs. Semerdzhiev, Popov, Dertliev, Draganov, Gorinov, Yonchev, Drenchev, Mutafchiev, Danov, and many other members of the legislature, ministers, public figures, and journalists. Major General Lyutskanov, commander of the Third Army, welcomed the guests at his headquarters, introduced them to the Army's military council, and briefly summarized the history of the Third Army, which was formed in Ruse in 1912 with Lieutenant General Radko Dimitriev as its commander. In 1940, the imperial fleet was added to the army, and in 1951 it was deployed in Sliven.

The commander described the composition of the Third Army and the deployment of its divisions and regiments, which are spread over almost one-third of Bulgaria's territory. It became clear that its peacetime complement of officers is 80 percent up to strength, its sergeants—83 percent, and soldiers—75 percent; about 60 percent of the officers are under 35, and only 0.5 percent older than 45, while 90 percent of them have completed higher military teaching establishments, and 18 percent military academies. He did not conceal the worsening trends in the composition of the troops, especially in the last incoming groups of conscripts, in terms of both quantity and quality. There were more frequent cases of limited fitness for military service, of soldiers with difficult family circumstances, chronic sicknesses, and generally poor states of health, as well as cases of men who had been convicted or served various types of punishments. Increasing numbers of soldiers only have primary education or are even semi-illiterate. A comparison was drawn between the strengths of the Third Army and the First Turkish Army, which was one to three in favor of the Turks. [passage omitted]

It was also noted that shortages of fuels and lubricants are quite naturally leading to a marked decrease in the practical activities of the personnel. Only six of the planned 14 training mobilization exercises were held, which inevitably has an unfavorable effect upon the cohesion of the formations. [passage omitted]

The decline in public recognition of military labor, the low social status of the serviceman and his family (who frequently live below the social minimum), and the disruption of the system of values are affecting the Army, too, making the soldiers uncertain of the present and the future. Discipline and obeying standing orders continue to be the Achilles' heel in the barracks. [passage omitted]

After having shown interest in how the Turkish officers live, the president reminded his audience that in the last event we are all poor; for example, the country's prime minister has a salary barely equivalent to 100 dollars. Mr. Popov voiced the fear that someone would rob him if it became known that he had money. Zhelev did not object to solving the social problems of the military, but reminded them that unfortunately this will be a slow process and will not happen immediately. [passage omitted]

BTA Reviews Executive, Legislative Actions

AU2607211491 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)—Radiation levels in Bulgaria are normal, the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy announced today in connection with the concern voiced by foreign embassies over the reports of local radioactive contamination at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. Dr. Alois Mock, Austria's minister of foreign affairs, also expressed concern in this connection when he met with the Bulgarian ambassador in Vienna today.

So far the Ministry of Internal Affairs has issued two million foreign travel passports to Bulgarian citizens, says a press release of the Ministry circulated today. It dismissed as "gross and tendentious" recent statements by experts of the Podkrepa Labour Confederation blaming Interior Minister Khristo Danov for a mess in internal affairs.

The government invites competitive bids for a preliminary selection of companies to do the computer processing of the results of the forthcoming general and local elections, and President Zhelyu Zhelev is calling political

consultations to determine the composition of the Central Electoral Commission early next week, presidential spokesman Valentin Stoyanov announced today.

Conflicting views were aired in parliament on the crisis and the acute problems in radio and television, and Mr. Atanas Mochurov MP of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), who has been nominated as chairman of the Bulgarian Radio, called on all opponents to his nomination to reconsider their stand. The MP's debated a bill on local rates and taxes and witnessed the bickering between representatives of different wings of the Union of Democratic Forces over the right to represent the union in the National Assembly.

BTA Assesses 27 Jul Political Events

AU2707172991 Sofia BTA in English
1644 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)—Three Agrarian parties—the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Nikola Petkov Agrarians and the Vrabcha-1 Agrarians, united today at a conference held in Sofia. The union will be called the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United. Mr. Tsenko Barev, who returned to Bulgaria on May 19 this year after more than 40 years in exile, was elected chairman of the United Agrarian Party. Part of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians, however, will remain in the Union of Democratic Forces. Their leader, Mr. Milan Drenchev, disputes the unification. "Demagogy, a lie and a fraud," he said about the unification on television last night.

Today the Federation of Democracy Clubs had an extraordinary conference. Its convocation was disputed by the leader of the federation, Mr. Petko Simeonov. Yesterday the Federative Council described the conference in a special declaration as "an attempt at a takeover." But delegates representing more than half of the federation members attended today's conference. Mr. Simeonov was reproached for trying to change the character of the federation. Mr. Yordan Vasilev, one of the MP's of the Union of Democratic Forces who went on hunger strike, was elected chairman of the federation.

Today all newscasts on the National Radio begin with "Let It Be"—the same air that sounded in the autumn last year during the general strike that ousted Mr. Andrey Lukanov's Socialist government. The journalists of the National Radio are protesting against the decision of the Parliamentary Commission for Radio and Television to listen to the recordings of radio programmes aired in the last days and to force them into accepting as their boss poet Atanas Mochurov of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United.

This afternoon Mr. Mochurov went on radio to state that he did not want to head Bulgarian Radio. Yesterday's sharp protests against his nomination are continuing today. "Your radio terrorism made it," Mr. Mochurov said, and reminded the journalists that soon a radio and television act would be passed. Journalist Velichko Konakchiev, who read the afternoon news, explained that his colleagues are not protesting against Mochurov personally, but against the principle of enforcing decisions upon journalists.

Today the Bulgarian economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Dimitur Ludzhev came back from its five-day visit to the United States.

Today Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov, who is on an unofficial visit to Greece, had talks with his Greek counterpart, Mr. Konstandinos Mitsotakis, in Athens. Mr. Mitsotakis thanked the Bulgarian Government for its quick positive response to the initiative launched by Athens to withdraw offensive weapons from the common borders of Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

Nuclear Physicists Dispute Risk Posed by Kozloduy

AU2707173291 Sofia BTA in English
1605 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)—The Government Commission of experts will open an investigation to find out why nuclear power generation in Bulgaria is in such deplorable state and who, why and how has concluded international contracts in this sphere. [sentence as received] This became known yesterday from the "Reverberations" Television Programme held with the participation of Bulgarian physicists.

Two physicists, Associate Professor Yanko Yankov and Professor Tsvetan Bonchev, sharply reacted against certain publications in the Bulgarian mass media which provide incompetent commentaries on the problems of the nuclear power plant at Kozloduy in particular and nuclear power generation in Bulgaria in general. The Bulgarian media, in the physicists' opinion, are unnecessarily exaggerating the threat Kozloduy poses, thus creating a radiation psychosis among Bulgarians, relying on their ignorance. Although it was only the "TRUD" paper they mentioned, the viewers could see "DUMA" and "24 CHASA" appear on the screen. "The purpose is getting people scared and showing how much the paper itself cares," Prof. Bonchev said.

"The Kozloduy Power Plant is not dangerous, things can be put right there, otherwise the European Communities would not have granted almost 11,000 million dollars for its improvement," Prof. Bonchev pointed out. Some three years ago he had quite a trouble with the authorities, because he openly stated how dangerous the Chernobyl-caused radioactivity was at a time when this fact was being officially denied in Bulgaria.

"If there really was something wrong, we would tell people," Prof. Bonchev stated. According to Associate Professor Yanev the specialists in the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant work according to technical instructions. And yet, he said, the level of safety is low and much work should be done to improve it.

Radiation Level 'Normal, Unchanged'

AU2607135591 Sofia BTA in English
1322 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)—The radiation situation in Bulgaria has remained normal and unchanged for the last 15 days, the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy reports. According to the Civil Defence Headquarters and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, which are taking readings, background radiation is within the normal level for this country.

The announcement was released in connection with recent reports of radioactive contamination in the area of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant and with enquiries from certain embassies.

Agrarian Conference Proceedings Viewed

AU2707185991 Sofia BTA in English
1809 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Iva Toncheva report]

[Text] Sofia, July 27 (BTA)—The unification of three Agrarian parties—the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Nikola Petkov Agrarians and the Vrabcha-1 Agrarian party, was proclaimed in Sofia today. The new organization will be called the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United and will come out with an election platform of its own. The three Agrarian parties will unite their structures, will merge their memberships and will gather together their movable and immovable property and finances. As to property and finances, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party is the strongest of the three. Until a year ago it ruled the country in a coalition, though a formal one, with the Communists.

There was an unsuccessful attempt at uniting "from the top" more than a year ago. Then the Agrarian organizations in the provinces began to unite. A couple of months ago the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United parliamentary group was formed by MP's of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians. From then on preparations were being made for the unification.

Part of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians, however, will remain in the opposition Union of Democratic Forces. Their leader, Mr. Milan Drenchev, categorically refuses to join the United Agrarian Party. Appearing on the national television last night, he described the unification conference "demagogy, a lie and a fraud."

Today the conference unanimously elected Mr. Tsenko Barev, until recently in exile, party secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United. The Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party and the Vrabcha-1 Agrarian Party are equally represented in the Ruling Council, the supreme leadership of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United. Mr. Viktor Vulkov, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, will stay in the supreme leadership as secretary.

The three Agrarian parties describe their unification not as a one-time act, but as a process. They expect that the members of the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party which remained in the Union of Democratic Forces will also join the ranks of the United Agrarians. The doors are open, Mr. Barev told the delegates, and later on repeated it before journalists, speaking about Mr. Milan Drenchev.

At the conference there were different opinions as to the participation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party—United in the forthcoming elections. Most of the delegates maintained the United Agrarians should run with a ballot paper of their own. "We have determined our position, we expect the other political forces to come out with their programmes as well and then we can discuss it," Mr. Barev told the delegates today. He did not rule out the possibility of running jointly in the elections on two or three lists after holding talks with the three platforms set up within the Union of Democratic Forces. "Thus we can poll more votes and bring down the communist machine," he said.

Mr. Georgi Khinchev of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party told the same to a BTA reporter. According to him it is possible to enter an election coalition with all formations of the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] except for its right wing, which he considers the UDF—National Movement to be.

Agrarian Leaders Differ on Unification Conference

AU2607211691 Sofia BTA in English
2004 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)—Mr. Milan Drenchev, leader of the opposition Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party, dismissed as "demagoguery, lies and deceit" the unification between his organization and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), scheduled for tomorrow.

He lashed out against BZNS leader Mr. Viktor Vulkov and against Mr. Tsenko Barev, an Agrarian leader who recently returned from emigration, for initiating what he called a "hellish deed" that would harm the ideal of Agrarian unity.

"The official BZNS will unite with itself," Mr. Drenchev said. According to the leader of the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party, 99 percent of the delegates to the unification conference due to be held here tomorrow are members of the "official BZNS," and only "certain individuals" will take part from the Nikola Petkov party. Mr. Drenchev said this in a televised declaration aired instead of a dispute between him and Messrs. Vulkov and Barev, a "dispute which fell through because they did not turn up," as the Nikola Petkov party leader put it.

Mr. Yosif Petrov, a respected MP and poet, the oldest MP in the National Assembly, representative of the Nikola Petkov party, appeared on television to speak in support of the unification conference. In his capacity as a key figure in the Initiative Committee for Agrarian

Unity, Mr. Petrov said that the process of unification had started a long time ago at the grass roots level, on the initiative of the Agrarian branches. He said that the national unification conference tomorrow will be attended by delegates of local branches of both Agrarian parties. The idea of the conference is to create a single and powerful agrarian party, which is a historic necessity for Bulgaria, Mr. Petrov said. This party will seek the formation of an opposition bloc to eliminate the last vestiges of totalitarianism in Bulgaria.

Havel on Aid to USSR, Falin Doctrine

AU2607122691 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 19 Jul 91 p 3

[CTK report: "Havel in LIBERATION: Support for Dienstbier"]

[Text] Paris—The theory according to which helping the Soviet Union on its road of democratic changes is the best mode of assistance the West can provide for us and the other young democracies is the basic idea in the article by Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, published yesterday by the French newspaper LIBERATION. At the same time, the author defends the idea of Dienstbier's plan, according to which a part of the Western loans would be used to purchase Czechoslovak, Polish, and Hungarian goods for the Soviet market.

In connection with the right of Central European countries to full sovereignty, V. Havel points out that unfortunately in the Soviet Union, the remains of the old imperial ideology persist, as demonstrated by the disagreements in negotiating security clauses in the new bilateral agreements between the CSFR and the USSR. He cites the so-called Falin doctrine as being reminiscent of the lamentable Brezhnev doctrine, on the basis of which the Soviet Union assumed the right to intervene in allied countries in the interests of saving Communism. The CSFR president emphasizes that such attitudes are anachronistic and absolutely unacceptable.

Prime Minister Calfa Views Hexagonale Meeting

LD2807101491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 0800 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa returned home yesterday from a two-day meeting of the Hexagonale, the regional association, in Dubrovnik. In an interview given to journalists after the meeting, Premier Calfa stressed that economic cooperation within the present Hexagonale must move forward from the preparatory stage to the stage of realization. At the same time he rejected the idea that the association should act as a counterweight to the European Communities or the Soviet Union. According to him the Hexagonale offers the possibility of a closer cooperation. This is because since the demise of the CEMA, there has been a vacuum in which it has been shown that bilateral cooperation is not enough.

Prime Minister Calfa on Dubcek Situation

LD2607201791 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 0400 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa spoke about the content of his conversation yesterday with Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek. He said that when responding to a direct question concerning his attitude toward the Public Against Violence [VPN] and the Movement for Democratic Slovakia, the chairman replied that his loyalty was with neither. Marian Calfa said the position of the Federal Assembly's chairman should entitle him to remain elevated above things. He also acknowledged that in his work Alexander Dubcek has so far been in effect implementing the points identical with those in the PAV election policy. Prime Minister Calfa emphasized that what ensues from this is that a misunderstanding occurred and this misunderstanding is not politically abused.

Dubcek Comments on Calls For Resignation

LD2807174291 Prague CTK in English 1622 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 28 (CTK)—Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament), told CTK today he was not surprised by the demand for his resignation made by the club of deputies for the Civic Democratic Party (ODS).

The club of the rightist party addressed a letter to Dubcek on July 23 saying: "We hold the view that your withdrawal from the government coalition and your actual support for the opposition are no longer compatible with the post of parliament chairman".

Dubcek said "this is not the first attempt to dismiss me from the post... Attacks from the right are not waged against me because I am 'a turncoat', but because I have remained loyal to myself. I have not changed my colours, but the ODS has".

The ODS came into being when the Civic Forum (Of), the movement which emerged spontaneously during the November 1989 revolution as An Anti-Communist platform of views ranking from right to left, split last February.

Dubcek said he "was surprised by the attitude of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL) which supported the ODS proposal".

Elected to the post of parliament chairman on the platform of the Public Against Violence (VPN), the sister movement of the OF in Slovakia, Dubcek recalled that as early as May 12, he replied to CTK that he would join neither of the two factions into which the VPN split in March.

One of the factions is the Slovak Council of the VPN, the other is the left-oriented movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) of former Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar. Dubcek sent a letter of greetings to the HZDS constituent congress at the end of June.

"I said I want to remain independent as chairman of the parliament and to try to bring about consensus of political parties and movements. I have not become a member of any deputies' political club" Dubcek said today.

"Two weeks ago, papers published misleading information that I have remained in the ranks of the VPN after

it split. In an interview for CTK I had to rectify this information. I confirmed my original stand that I do not belong to the VPN. This resulted in the famous reaction by the ODS and some others.

"It is not strange that the ODS says I am not in the government coalition, but in the opposition only because I am not a member of the VPN, while the ODS was born in consequence of withdrawal from the Coalition Civic Forum. They (the ODS) deny me the right to independence while they know that there are many parliamentarians who, too, are no longer in the 'government coalition', became independent while before they belonged to the OF", Dubcek said.

"My activity in parliament is not an expression of opposition to but support for the federal government and is aimed at the federal assembly's work to be constructive," he added.

Call For Resignation Seen as Rightist Attack

AU2907094991 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 25 Jul 91 p 3

[Julius Gembicky commentary: "What is Behind the Dubcek Game?"]

[Text] It is still vivid in our memory how the rightist parties vehemently demanded the establishment of new left-wing parties that work constructively. Not one of the social democratic parties or their factions meets the criteria that the right-wing parties in fact themselves established. The reformed Party of the Democratic Left is still suspected of crypto-communism and, therefore, it has no right to establish a leftist block that would be in opposition. As soon as any of the constitutional officials admits the slightest tilt to the left, a frontal attack is launched against him. We can mention the Mr. Cic case or that of Waltr Komarek, who became troublesome because of his opinions in which remnants of socialist thinking could be observed. Former Prime Minister Meciar is said to have been involved in mysterious preparations for a leftist putsch and the revamped Federal Assembly Presidium was cleansed of the entire range of colors, from pink to red. The "National Revival" club and those who were active in 1968 are not considered to be quite "kosher" and even some of the Civic Forum's prominent personalities are suspected of a leftist tilt (Pithart, Dienstbier, Rychetsky, Jicinsky). Some ultra rightists suspect even President Havel.

At the very beginning of the legislative recess, the striking force of right-wing extremism culminated—for the second time since April—in a wave of manhunts to get Federal Assembly Chairman Dubcek. The Civic Democratic Party Deputies Club in the Federal Assembly resolutely called upon him to resign from his function immediately after he had publicly stated that he had parted with the Public Against Violence movement. Irrespective of his indisputably high standing abroad, irrespective of the fact that he is highly preferred by Slovak voters despite his allegiance to the federation, the Czech prime minister reproaches him with changing his colors and in fact ranks him along with the Civic Democratic Party Deputies Club, among the opposition. Premature judgments made by prominent personalities from the split Civic Forum are losing credibility just because these personalities were the first ones to change their colors. A. Dubcek, in pursuit of fulfilling his tasks, did not have time to give his opinion about the call [for his resignation]. During the two-month long Federal Assembly recess, the highest legislative organ's reins of power are in the hands of its Presidium. It is possible that there is someone who coldbloodedly hopes—in this vacuum between the spring and fall sessions—that his pressure for Dubcek's resignation could gain support. Or, is this someone synchronizing these things with his own preelection moves? The next few days will show who, in fact, is behind the Dubcek game. Who is counting on provoking an allergic reaction by the Slovak public and on the international political scene—and why. Or, is it that right-oriented Czech political circles are just trying once again to see how far they can go?

VPN Position on Dubcek as Assembly Chairman

AU2607150591 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 24 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 24 (CTK)— "If (Alexander Dubcek) does not change his position on key issues, if he openly declares himself in the opposition, the Public Against Violence (VPN) would not insist he remain as chairman of the Federal Assembly," VPN Chairman Jozef Kucerak told CTK today.

Dubcek broke with the VPN on Sunday, saying its shift from the center to the right of the political spectrum had caused a split within the movement. Yesterday the right-wing Civic Democratic Party (ODS) called for Dubcek's resignation.

Kucerak said even after the split within the VPN Dubcek still supported VPN positions on major issues such as the federation, privatization, and a referendum (on the relationship between the Slovak and Czech Republics), positions "which were in sharp conflict with the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)."

The HZDS was founded as a breakaway group by Vladimir Meciar after his dismissal as Slovak premier in April.

"Dubcek's unambiguous declaration of a definitive split with the VPN complicates the entire situation," Kucerak said. "By consistently staying above the fray of party politics in his position as chairman of the Federal Assembly, he could play a positive role in stabilizing the political scene."

FRG Defense Minister Stoltenberg Arrives

LD2807121191 Berlin ADN in German 1019 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Prague (ADN)—Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg, paying the first visit to the CSFR by a federal defense minister, arrived in Prague today, where he was welcomed by Karel Pezl, general chief of staff of the Czechoslovak Army. Referring to the visit to Bonn last year by CSFR Defense Minister Lubos Dubrovsky, Pezl exprssed his conviction that a good basis had already been created for the forthcoming talks between the two ministers on which to build in the interest of a new European security system. Stoltenberg recalled the relations between the two armies, which had meanwhile been substantially changed, and expressed his intention to discuss the situation in Europe with his CSFR counterpart. [passage omitted]

Ministry Denies Rumors of T-72 Sales to Iran

LD2607151391 Prague CTK in English 1429 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava, July 26 (CTK)—An official from the Foreign Affairs Ministry today denied rumours that Iran had expressed an interest in buying T-72 tanks from Czechoslovakia.

Jan Jursa, an advisor to Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Martin Palous, told reporters the "Omnipol" company had signed a contract to supply Iran with 1,500 of the older model T-54 and T-55 tanks, but did not receive an export licence from the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade.

He added that Iran was interested in other Czechoslovak-made military technology but he did not provide any further details.

Weapons producers are not permitted to trade directly with foreign clients, explained Jursa. He said only four or five Czechoslovak companies are licensed to export arms.

Between 1985 and 1989 the Czechoslovak armaments industry fell from 10th or 11th place in the world to the bottom, according to Jursa. 1991 production amounted to approximately 5,000 million crowns (167 million usd) [currencies as received] compared with a high of 29,000 million crowns (967 million usd) in 1987.

Conversion of the Czechoslovak arms industry to non-military production—affecting a total of 86 companies, 36 of them in the Slovak Republic—does not mean a complete halt to weapons manufacture, Jursa said. Czechoslovak policy is to cut back to a level that will guarantee military security while still bringing in money.

Slovak enterprises have accounted for 116 of the 296 conversion projects received so far by the Federal Economics Ministry, Jursa stated. The total estimated costs come to 18,200 million crowns (607 million usd), including 5,000 million in state subsidies and another 3,200 million (107 million usd) requested from the Federal budget.

Czechoslovakia does not intend to rely solely on the United States for conversion assistance and is currently seeking aid from other foreign sources, Jursa said in response to a question regarding the recent visit by a team of U.S. experts led by Deputy Defence Secretary Donald Atwood.

Ministry Rejects Charges on Yugoslav Arms Seizure

LD2607114791 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade has rejected today as distorted the report carried by the Yugoslav papers BORBA yesterday on the seizure of a consignment of pistols and ammunition in a customs warehouse in Ploce. The paper said that members of the Croatian Interior Ministry stormed a customs warehouse in Ploce and removed 2,000 pistols and a large quantity of ammunition. Their ownership was unclear.

According to our ministry, this consignment is a legal delivery for an overseas customer and was transported to Ploce before the development of the armed unrest in June. Omnipol [Czechoslovak state foreign trade company dealing with arms sales] is in contact with the relevant bodies investigating the affair in Yugoslavia.

Conventially Armed SS-23's Not Covered by Treaty

LD2707133891 Prague CTK in English 1022 GMT 27 Jul 91

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Prague July 27 (CTK)—the Czech daily "MLADA FRONTA DNES' today deals with the fact that the Czechoslovakia Army has twenty-four SS 23 Soviet-made medium-range missiles. It quotes General Karel Pezl, chief of staff of the Czechoslovakia Army, as saying that the missiles were supplied to Czechoslovakia several years before the United States and the Soviet Union signed the treaty on medium and short-range missiles, i.e. before summer 1987. Therefore, the treaty was not breached, Pezl added. He also said the Czechoslovak Army has never owned nuclear warheads for the missiles.

Figures on Arms Conversion, Production

LD2707035491 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Czechoslovakia envisages this year arms production to the value of 5 billion korunas. This means that the CSFR no longer has a major position in the production of arms technology in the world. In connection with the problems of conversion, however, it does not mean

doing away with the Czechoslovak arms industry, but only its toning down, naturally, taking into account safeguarding the defense ability of the country and economically efficient exports of military technology. Conversion of CSFR arms production concerns, at the moment, 86 enterprises, out of which 36 are in Slovakia. The Ministry of Economy has so far received 296 projects of replacement production, out of which 116 are from Slovak enterprises. This was reported at a news conference today by the Ministry of International Relations of the Slovak Republic.

Institute Polls Citizens on Republican Elections

LD2607233391 Prague CTK in English 1433 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)—The right-oriented Civic Democratic Party (ODS) retains its leading position in the Czech republic, a public opinion poll conducted at the beginning of July by the Prague based Institute for Public Opinion Research revealed. Asked which political party they would choose if general elections were held next week, about 20 per cent of the 1,122 respondents said they would vote for the ODS, 10 per cent for the Communist Party (KSCM) and another 10 per cent for the Christian-oriented Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL). The right-wing Populist Assembly for the Republic-the Republican Party of Czechoslovakia (SPR-RSC) has been gaining support—now 7 per cent. On the other hand, the Self-Governing Democracy Movement-Society for Moravia and Silesia (HSD-SMS), seeking autonomy for Moravia and Slovakia within the Czech republic, has been losing voters—now 4 per cent. The Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party (CSDS), the left-centre-oriented Civic Movement (oh) and the Greens each would get around five per cent of votes. In the Slovak republic, the left-oriented Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) has strenghtened its leading position, now being supported by nearly 40 per cent of people. The Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) with 17 per cent and the Democratic Party (DS) with 6 per cent also improved their position among Slovak citizens. The nationalist Slovak National Party (SNS) keeps its position with 13 per cent. Asked whether early elections should be held, 24 per cent in the Czech republic and 42 per cent in the Slovak republic answered "yes" while 66 per cent of voters in the Czech republic and 42 per cent in Slovakia are opposed to early balloting.

Czech Government Stalemated on FIS Appointment

AU2907084891 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 25 Jul 91 p 12

["me"-signed report: "Stalemate in the Czech Government"]

[Text] On 23 July at 0200 the Government of the Czech Republic voted for the third time on filling the post of deputy director of the Federal Information Service [FIS]. Under the law approved by the last Federal Assembly session, the FIS director appoints two deputies—one from the Czech Republic and one from the Slovak Republic—at the recommendation of the governments of the republics. The Czech government's selection has narrowed down to two candidates, neither of whom managed to win the majority of votes at the last three consecutive Czech cabinet meetings. Both candidates entered the security service in 1990. Jaroslav Basta, who has the support of a part of the government, leans toward the Civic Movement. Zdenek Vodslon is being described as the Castle's [seat of the presidency] candidate. There is fear that delaying the decision any further might open scope for party disputes in filling this important nonpolitical post.

Carnogursky Interviewed on Independence

AU2607141091 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 24 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Reprint of interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky in French daily LIBERATION; place and date not given: "When I Think About Independence I Think About the Year 2000"]

[Text] [LIBERATION] Why have you sent a congratulatory telegram to Slovene authorities?

[Carnogursky] By doing this, I have recognized the right of Slovenes and Croatians to self-determination. The course of action they took was democratic. They conducted a referendum and their parliaments favored independence. I believe that they have the right to independence and I wish them success.

[LIBERATION] What lesson have you learned from the situation in Yugoslavia?

[Carnogursky] In principle, every nation has the right to independence. So does Slovakia. A referendum is a good, democratic, and constitutional action leading to separation. This was the first step. However, this does not mean that we want to attain our goal quickly, yet this possibility exists beginning today.

[LIBERATION] Slovakia's independence—as the final goal—is then unavoidable.

[Carnogursky] I believe so. But, Slovakia's independence will not simply be Czechoslovakia's breakup. It will be achieved in the context of the European integration. However, I believe that the Czech and the Slovak Republics will discuss their special positions within the EC. Slovakia is a sovereign nation in many areas (education, culture, health care, justice). We want to continue this process.

[LIBERATION] Can you describe the scenario of Slovak independence? What is your idea about it?

[Carnogursky] If the EC refuses to accept an independent Slovakia and if it says: We want to have either a united

Czechoslovakia or nothing, then Slovakia is prepared to separate. The constitution will provide for this possibility. If the conditions for admission to the EC are unacceptable for Slovaks, Czechoslovakia will fall apart. Anyway, I believe that Czechs prefer entering the EC without us. All in all, their economy is in better shape than ours and they are better prepared for the conditions in the EC.

[LIBERATION] Has the Slovak nation arrived at the crossroads of their history?

[Carnogursky] Yes. Our problem now is to achieve independence—not by a brutal separation and by the use of force but by joining Europe peacefully. The process leading to independence must respect the principles of the Czechoslovak Constitution and must be in conformity with the right of nations to self-determination.

[LIBERATION] However, there is a history of coexistence between Czechs and Slovaks.

[Carnogursky] At the moment this tradition is strong enough to prevent the breakup of the state. However, if there is a crisis, this tradition will not be strong enough. This is a lesson we learned from the first Czechoslovak Republic that existed between the two world wars. The unitary state survived this period despite the fact that there was constant tension between the two nations. However, as soon as an international crisis broke, the state fell apart. I believe that events in Yugoslavia and in the Soviet Union will cause a reaction here. Slovaks feel that they belong to an internally strengthened nation. The Czechoslovak federation is not their priority—the contrary is true. In the future, we would like to protect and to develop this feeling of belonging [to the Slovak nation].

[LIBERATION] Ultimately, you have the same goals as the small Slovak nationalistic parties that openly and loudly propagate the idea of independence.

[Carnogursky] It is possible to put it that way. However, my attitude is more progressive and more European. I am not an ally of Slovak nationalists. I would like to be an ally of nations struggling for their national identity within the framework of the future Europe.

[LIBERATION] However, public opinion polls show that only 16 percent of the Slovak population demand independence.

[Carnogursky] This is true, but more than 50 percent of Slovaks demand a greater degree of sovereignty and broader powers. Demanding independence means venturing into unexplored, risky terrain. The Slovaks do not have the courage to take this step, fearing the violence they see in Yugoslavia today. I believe, however, that our peaceful evolution toward independence will win the support of the great majority [of Slovaks].

[LIBERATION] Would an independent Slovakia be economically viable?

[Carnogursky] This is a delicate problem. Movement toward a market economy would probably be faster if Slovakia were allowed to implement its economic reform independently, without the burden of central power.

[LIBERATION] When exactly will Slovakia become independent?

[Carnogursky] I think of the year 2000. That is the very moment at which admission to the EC will become the issue.

Carnogursky Reacts to Interview

AU2607141291 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 24 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Jan Carnogursky by "hri and ji"; place and date not given: "A Dodge or A Mistake"—first paragraph is LIDOVE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] Bratislava, Prague—Jan Carnogursky's interview for the daily LIBERATION drew much attention. We have asked both the Slovak prime minister and the journalist, N. Nougayrede, about their opinions.

[Carnogursky] A LIBERATION reporter visited me last week. I spoke with her about the same ideas that I have been talking about for two years. That is, that in the future European integration—which will most likely be the EC—Slovakia wants to achieve a specific position. When I was asked when this should take place I said that Czechoslovakia is expected to be admitted to the EC around 2000. She joined the two statements into the statement that was published. I have not read the final text.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] At present, an independent Slovakia is supported by 16 percent of the population. In the interview you say that after the events in Yugoslavia there is little courage to fight for an independent Slovakia. However, does this 16 percent not show the will of Slovaks to live with the Czechs in a common state?

[Carnogursky] .... Yes, I agree that this also shows the will of Slovaks to live with the Czechs in a common state.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] In the conclusion of the interview, you stated that without the pressure from the central power, Slovakia's own economic reform would be implemented faster....

[Carnogursky] This is distorted again. When we spoke about economic reform I said that this reform would be implemented more quickly on the level of the republican governments because these governments are more flexible than the Federal Government. The Federal Government must, among other things, take into consideration the opinions of the republican governments and it takes it longer to make decisions—and, these decisions can only represent the smallest common denominator of both republics. This is all I said on this subject.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] We phoned the reporter, Natalie Nougayrede, who told us: "We spoke English with Mr. Carnogursky, with which he agreed. I recorded the entire interview on a tape recorder and I translated Mr. Carnogursky's answers precisely. Mr. Carnogursky did not demand that he approve the interview before publication. In my opinion, I have not violated journalistic ethics."

Pithart, Pezl Respond to Carnogursky Interview

AU2607143891 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 24 Jul 91 p 2

["jl, khv"-signed report on interviews with Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart and Major General Karel Pezl, chief of the Czechoslovak Army General Staff; places and dates not given: "Who Will Shed His Skin"]

[Text] We turned to Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart with the following question: Do you not, after the publication of Jan Carnogursky's interview for LIBERATION, consider as possibile the entry of the Czech Republic into integrated Europe as an independent state around the year 2000?

"I see a contradiction in your question," Petr Pithart replied. "As early as two years from now, and not around the year 2000, integrated Europe, that is, its Western part, will not distinguish independent states within its borders. From this viewpoint, it will be irrelevant how individual countries will enter it—whether in groups of two, six, or everyone alone. In short, he who enters it will have to shed before the gates of new Europe the old skin of state borders. But I know very well what you are aiming at. What I find far more intriguing is whether there is any connection between Prime Minister Carnogursky's words [in the interview for LIBERATION] that "the Slovaks...fear the violence they see in Yugoslavia today" and the proposals for establishing a home guard in Slovakia, proposals that come not only from deputies for the Christian Democratic Movement [KDH] but also from a KDH minister [reference to Slovak Interior Minister Ladislav Pittner]. If such a connection exists, it is sheer luxury to deal with prospects up to the year 2000, do you not think so?"

We also inquired about the Federal Defense Ministry's opinion of the Slovak prime minister's incriminating sentence that Slovaks "fear the violence they see in Yugoslavia today." We received a reply from Major General Karel Pezl, chief of the Czechoslovak Army General Staff:

"I believe that the comparison [of Czech-Slovak relations] with Slovenia and Serbia is lame in many respects. We have a different historical background and a different social standard. Relations between Czechs and Slovaks should never reach such a level of irrationality and a political solution should always prevail. Moreover, the CSFR's geographical location is such that this fact alone should rule out any confrontation because a confrontation in this region would be extremely dangerous."

Extralegislative Group Demands Carnogursky Resign

LD2607163691 Prague Ceskoslovensk Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] The council of the extralegislative assembly demands that Jan Carnogursky resign from his post as Slovak Prime Minister without delay. This is clear from its stance, which was published today, regarding Carnogursky's statement for the LIBERATION daily.

The council is in favor of the united Czechoslovak Republic with a federal [spolkovy] setup. It also rejects the personal ambitions of the Carnogursky family clan and some nationalistic Slovak politicians.

The extralegislative assembly, consisting of some parties which are not represented in the Federal Assembly, also sharply protests the brutal police intervention against ecological initiatives, during their demonstration calling for the halting of the construction of Gabcikovo-Nagymaros. It also demands that the business interests of Ivan Carnogursky, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council, who supports the completion of the construction of the hydroworks, be investigated.

Slovak PAV Rejects Socialism, Nationalism

LD2707221891 Prague CTK in English 1427 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 27 (CTK)—Chairman of the Public Against Violence movement (VPN) in Slovakia Jozef Kucerak today said that neither socialist ideals nor nationalism can be part of the VPN when it is transformed into a party in the autumn.

Addressing a meeting of the VPN Slovak Council at Ziar Nad Hronom, central Slovakia, he criticised the movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) and the Communists for conserving by their behaviour the fundamental cause of workers' and farmers' dissatisfaction with wages and marketing difficulties, i.e. the existence of socialist ownership.

Kucerak said the fundamental condition for the implementation of economic reform in Slovakia is the unity of its principles with those in the whole Czechoslovak federation. "I cannot agree with the statement of Jan Carnogursky (Slovak premier) that the reform could progress more quickly were Slovakia an independent state".

The VPN, the strongest Slovak political force in the June 1990 general elections from which the HZDS split last April, has always supported a functioning federation of two equal republics - Czech and Slovak, Kucerak said.

He added that Slovakia can enter the integrating Europe only through the federation, but under the condition that the political and economic situation in Czechoslovakia is stable.

In polemic with Carnogursky who said recently that Slovakia would be a separate state by the year 2000, Kucerak said similar statements do not contribute to the necessary stability.

In response to the recent call by the Civic Democratic Party (ODS) that Alexander Dubcek resign from his post of chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament), Kucerak said Dubcek's "name is still connected with Czech-Slovak coexistence, Czechoslovak statehood, Czechoslovak federation. Thus far, Dubcek has abandoned the idea of federation neither in his attitudes nor deeds. But if he went into opposition against the VPN in the question of the constitutional setup, then I cannot see any reason for giving him continued support in his post of parliament chairman", Kucerak added.

Growing Number of People Unable to Pay Rent

AU2607165891

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 24 July on page 3 carries a 700-word Alexander Szabo article entitled "You Do Not Pay? Move Out." The report deals with the "rapidly exacerbating problem of nonpayment of rent and other payments connected with the use of apartments" in Slovakia, which has "reached such dimensions that the issue was dealt with at yesterday's session of the Slovak Government." According to the report, the number of people in Slovakia who did not pay their rent and other housing-related costs increased from 11,000 in May (when the price of heat went up) to 23,000 in June. The number of people who did not pay their gas bill increased from 12,500 in May to almost 34,000 in June. This situation reportedly "endangers the existence of housing enterprises and cooperatives and of heat producers."

Speaking about measures discussed by the Slovak Government at its 23 July meeting, Szabo says that apart from "assigning the task of verifying the effectiveness of the social network and its preparedness to provide a housing allowance" to the socially needy, the government also recommended amendments to the Civic Code. These amendments should make possible a "more rigorous course of action" against people who do not pay their rent and other bills, including eviction from their apartments and the allocation of "substitute housing."

Bush Letters on Reform, Easing Trade Restraints

LD2607234791 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—President of the United States George Bush has addressed two letters to Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall recently. In one of his letters, President Bush expressed his thanks for the warm reception extended to U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle during his recent visit to Hungary. According to the letter, in appreciation of the Hungarian reform processes, the United States intends to further ease restrictions on Hungarian goods entering the U.S. market. In answer to an earlier letter from Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall analysing the situation in Yugoslavia, President Bush briefly laid out the U.S. position on that issue. He pointed out that the United States shared Hungary's view to the effect that violence or the incitement of fear are undesirable factors in the settlement of political conflicts. It is the peoples of Yugoslavia that have to make decisions about their country's future, Bush stated, expressing his conviction that the Governments of Hungary and the United States should maintain consultations on Yugoslavia and other issues of foreign policy. Friendship and a positive attitude towards Hungary have never been stronger in the United States than in the present period, President Bush wrote in his letter.

Antall Interviewed on Dubrovnik Meetings

LD2807104191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0630 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by Istvan Kulcsar on board the aircraft returning from the Dubrovnik Hexagonal meeting—recorded]

[Text] [Kulcsar] The first Pentagonale summit was held almost a year ago in Venice. In your opinion, Mr. Prime Minister, have any significant developments taken place in this cooperation since then?

[Antall] Yes, it has in planning. We could not expect that the Pentagonale would immediately have effect in completed roads and railways. The plans have been made on the one hand, however, and relations have sharpened between these countries. The interest of the Italians in Central Europe has increased. These are all in connection with the Pentagonale. We know that Italy and the Italian capital were not interested in foreign countries to the extent as, for instance, the Dutch. Therefore, it was very important to convince the Italians of this somehow, both politically and principally. It is also significant from the point of view of the importance of Italian operating capital, and in infrastructure and in transport. Permanent foreign political coordination has developed with the Italian Government, which is particularly important. Now, for instance, cooperation with the Italians regarding the Yugoslav issue has been extroardinarily important. I would like to stress that any such supposition that this is some kind of an anti-German organization is not true. The fact that there is perhaps certain rivalry between Italy and Germany is another matter. This, however, has nothing to do with it.

[Kulcsar] On the basis of your personal experiences and your talks with your foreign colleagues, including the Yugoslavs, how do you view the Yugoslav situation?

[Antall] This is a very complex, sad picture. On the one side one can see a pause in life everywhere, especially at the Dalmation beach where there used to be hectic activity. Today, empty hotels and streets can been seen in Dubrovnik, and fear and suspense on people's faces. On the other side, in Croatia, several have died even tonight; shelling is destroying villages. Thus we can easily say they have reached the first step toward civil war. These are very serious problems. The other issue is that the situation facing the federal government is very difficult as there is almost irreconcilable conflict at present between the Army, and the Serbian, the Croatian, and the Slovenian endeavors. In this, we Hungarians must pursue a very wise policy. The Hungarian minority should, is possible, stay out of the conflict of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the Hungarian Government must pursue a policy, which all, primarily the federal government, Croatia and Slovenia, appreciate.

I think that my speech achieved its goal. We have said the maximum and stressed the importance of control over the armed forces. I referred to this in my speech at the Paris summit last year, when it was not yet an acute problem. I profess I then meant Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, among others. These issues, however, are topical even today. I find it very important that within the designated 30 days that the Yugoslav Government do something. On the other hand, it is very important that the republics receive guarantees that the democratization process will continue, will progress toward market economy, and that the Western countries, mainly the 12, must shape their political strategy by linking well-considered advice with the knowledge of the situation.

[Kulcsar] I guess the Yugoslav problem dominated Mr. Prime Minister's individual talks, too, with the exception of one meeting perhaps, as your spokesman informed us. One of the main topics at your individual discussion with CSFR Prime Minister Calfa was the fate of the Gabcikovo Dam. Have you managed to achieve any progress?

[Antall] Well, it is hardly possible to achieve much progress regarding the Gabcikovo Dam at a meeting like this. The negotiating possibilities of the Hungarian Government are of course limited, for there is a parliamentary decision whereby we do not protect the construction of the Gabcikovo Dam, which has restricted the scope of the Hungarian negotiating delegation from the beginning. On the other hand, the ecological danger and damage, the endangering of the sweet water supply are

problems which require not only a parlamentary decision, but also one from the Hungarian Academy of Science and other environmental protection movements. There are, of course, expert opinions contrary to this as well: Even within the Czech and the Slovak republics there is obviously some difference between the Slovak government and the federal government, perhaps not that they would disagree and not take a joint positin in favor of its construction, but differences in emphasis. The Slovak government unanimously supports its construction. Perhaps it would be useful for the two countries' deputies to meet and discuss this issue to learn more and accept the most appropriate position.

Official Notes Status of Negotiations With EC

LD2607234191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Negotiations have continued about Hungary's association in the EC and further agreements could be reached in Brussels. Kata Peli Nagy interviewed the head of the Hungarian delegation, Endre Juhasz, on the telephone.

[Begin recording] [Juhasz] In the treaty we must find a solution for the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor. We have been trying to formulate general regulations in this area and progress has been achieved.

On the economic aspects of the treaty, we managed to reach agreement on all the important elements of the system for steel trade.

[Peli Nagy] Will it be necessary to widen the mandate of the EC negotiating committee to continue discussing the unresolved questions of agricultural and textile products? How are the differences of opinion expressed?

[Juhasz] Regarding textile trade, we feel that the removal of duties is taking too long and would not be at a desirable rate. The main problem is that the EC is not ready at present to set a date for the complete and final removal of quantity restrictions. We feel that without undertaking such a commitment the association cannot begin.

The situation is different in agriculture. There we are asking for product specific concessions. At present, it seems that the committee has no authorization to begin the negotiations about the content, the spread, and the depth of the agriculture issue. We know informally that although the recommendations from the committee are not very liberal to start with and not certain that it would be satisfactory for us, a number of the member states are opposing these or would like to narrow them. [end recording]

Minorities Office Responds to Allegations

AU2807143391 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jul 91 p 3

["U.K."-signed report: "Bathory: Bozovic Went to Extremes—Nationality Cannot Be Forced on Anyone"]

[Text] We published an interview with Vojvodina Prime Minister Radoman Bozovic on 22 July. The diplomatic aspects of this article created a rather widespread reaction. Bozovic also spoke about the situation of Serbs living in Hungary, and Janos Bathory, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Office for National and Ethnic Minorities, reacted to Bozovic's statement as follows.

Bathory told us that Bozovic's statement created a false picture of Hungary's policy on national minorities, and it demanded an explanation for the lack of measures that the national minorities themselves did not require, especially because some of these are impossible to implement. Bozovic also questions the actual results of Hungary's policy on national minorities, and there are factual mistakes in the statement on top of the fact that Bozovic obviously does not respect the historical circumstances and the differences between Serbs living within and outside the borders of the SFRY.

Bathory emphasized one of Bozovic's statements that over the past decades, the Serbian minority had not been able to enjoy the advantages of education in their native language and a fostered culture. Bathory said that Serbs living in Hungary were fully able to enjoy the benefits of culture and nobody hindered them in that. They have their cultural institutions, although, naturally, the level of these can be debated. Education is in a different position. It is perfectly true that full education in the native language of ethnic minorities is not in operation yet, and education can be conducted in two languages at the most. This is a difficult issue, but in the case of certain minorities, Serbs for example, the parents themselves are unwilling to send their children to these schools. However, our government's intention is to provide these facilities. They cannot be forced on anyone, though.

Nobody has prevented the national minorities from reestablishing a full education in their native language up to now, so the reasons for these not having been established are not political. This is also shown by the fact that, at the smallest demand, the opportunity is provided to learn Serbian. Bathory also noted that Bozovic objected to Hungary's policy on national minorities at exactly the time when the Serbs passed a law restricting the use of signs in minority languages.

Bathory stressed that Bozovic's statement that today only a few thousand people in Hungary consider themselves to be Serbs due to our policy on national minorities is also untrue. This figure was not considerably higher in the past, either. While 5,442 people said they were Serbs in 1941, some 3,426 said the same in 1980. The reduction was partly due to the aging of Serbian families and partly the result of natural assimilation.

Bathory noted that the statement that the role of Serbs was only symbolic in Hungary's mass media was only correct to the extent that it referred to the length of broadcasts in Serbian. However, while the proportion of programs for national minorities is gradually decreasing

in our neighboring countries, there is a reverse tendency in Hungary in spite of all the problems.

As far as the neglected state of Serbian churches and monasteries, it can be proved that the Hungarian office for the protection of monuments has spent huge amounts on restoration, Bathory said. He also noted that, contrary to the large numbers suggested in Bozovic's interview, there were only two Serbian monasteries in Hungary. The monasteries in Graboc and Rackeve have recently been restored. The Eger church was only restored for its value as a monument, because Serbs do not live there anymore, Bathory said.

Bathory noted in conclusion that the situation of national minorities in Hungary was falsely presented by certain neighboring countries to justify their own policy that disregards the rights of national minorities.

Agriculture Official on Soviet Wheat Deal

LD2607202791 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0500 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] The government has provided state guarantees worth nine billion forints for the delivery of 1.3 million tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union and increased the central wheat reserves to several times the previous level. After the government session, Gyorgy Rasko, state secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, was questioned by Pal Lakatos.

[Begin recording] [Rasko] The contracts can start now. The government gave the green light to exporters to enter into concrete price negotiations. The Soviet Union is not willing to enter into substantive negotiations unless we can offer a minimum 18-month trading credit to them, as this is the minimum condition our competitors are offering for delivering wheat to the Soviet Union.

[Lakatos] Have you heard about some kind of guarantees from the Soviet Union? Will they definitely pay?

[Rasko] They cannot give such a guarantee. It is an undisputable fact that this delivery is a significant risk for the Hungarian state. It is of exceptional interest to us to remain in the Soviet market, even at such depressed prices. [end recording]

EBRD Financing Sought

LD2607212191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1100 GTM 26 Jul 91

[Text] The Hungarian Government is going to ask the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [EBRD] to underwrite the $110 million the Hungarian Government has guaranteed for the delivery of 1.3 million tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union on credit.

At the news briefing held after yesterday's government session it was also heard that for the guaranteed export wheat the producers will immediately receive cash payment.

To solve the grain issue, state reserves will be increased by 650,000 tonnes. Sugar and coffee will be placed on the market from the reserves.

For the increase of the state reserves producers will immediately receive 80 percent of the minimum price. The goverment makes the payment of the remaining 20 percent conditional on the reduction of the area of land allocated to wheat growing.

It was also heard at the news briefing that because of the large stocks, there will be problems concerning the buying of grapes and wine. The abolition of the wine tax is being planned.

Ministers To Guarantee Exports

LD2607234291 Budapest MTI in English 1323 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—According to the briefing issued on the Friday session of the Hungarian Government, the ministers adopted the enforcement regulations of the compensation law, due to come into force on August 10, covering the way of bidding and the conditions of privatization. The government opted to issue a guarantee for the export of 1.3 million tonnes of wheat worth 110 million dollars to the Soviet Union. This year's wheat crop of 6 million tonnes is thus expected to be cut back to 5 million tonnes, still more than the 4 million tonnes consumed in Hungary every year. It was also decided to extend the country's wheat intervention stock to 650,000 tonnes, although the measure will cost the state about 3,000 million forints. Besides the Soviet market, Iran and Egypt have shown an interest in purchasing Hungarian wheat, but these deals could well involve a loss owing to high transportation costs. According to the briefing, the government would like to reduce the area under wheat by 150,000-200,000 hectares as early as this autumn.

Daily Gives Details on 'Zalewski Affair'

AU2907081391 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 24 Jul 91 p 3

[Pawel Lawinski report: "The Zalewski Affair—To Be Continued?"]

[Text] "The president has no materials at his disposal that would indicate that Secretary of State Maciej Zalewski exceeded his authority during his visit to the United States," Presidential Spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski told GAZETA on Tuesday.

Let us remind our readers that according to earlier press reports, Minister Zalewski on a visit to the United States told the Americans that Deputy Prime Minister Balcerowicz might be dismissed, and also said that the National Security Council could take over power in Poland. Lech Kaczynski, minister of state in the Presidential Chancellery, described these press reports as political provocation.

On Tuesday, Drzycimski said that President Walesa had agreed with Kaczynski's opinion. The president is reported to have said: "The press information is so far removed from the truth that there is no other way of interpreting this matter." But earlier, after the appearance of the press reports, Drzycimski had said: "The president is angry. How can such a high-ranking official behave in such a way?"

Drzycimski noted that the material received by the Presidential Chancellery from the Polish Embassy in Washington does not suggest Zalewski is guilty.

"Diplomatic messages are confidential and their contents cannot be made public," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Grzegorz Dziemidowicz. He added that the Washington embassy had only sent a routine report, and not a special report by the ambassador. All Dziemidowicz said about the ambassador's message was that the embassy was not very clear about the purpose of Zalewski's visit to the United States. It had not been briefed about the specific subjects due to be discussed with the Americans, but had only received a general summary, which is not normal diplomatic practice.

Another well-informed source tells us that only two days out of the five days of Zalewski's visit were official, and that Ambassador Dziewanowski was only present during those two days.

During his press briefing on Tuesday, Government Spokesman Andrzej Zarebski did all he could to prevent the government and prime minister from becoming involved in the trouble surrounding Minister Zalewski's U.S. visit. He refused to comment on the fact that the interior and foreign ministers and a vice defense minister had denied holding talks with Zalewski and Kaczynski before Zalewski's departure for the United States. Zarebski also said he has no knowledge of the contents of Ambassador Dziewanowski's so-called report, and denied that the Zalewski affair had caused a conflict between the Belvedere and the government. Zarebski made it clear that "secret diplomatic reports stay secret." He also explained that yesterday's GAZETA WYBORCZA report that Minister Skubiszewski had presented the government's stance to the Sejm was inaccurate. "The Council of Ministers has not discussed this matter, and Minister Skubiszewski has acted on the prime minister's authority," said Zarebski.

A high-ranking White House official told the PAP correspondent on Tuesday: "We do not take a stance on statements by officials of foreign governments during their talks with the National Security Council, so I cannot say anything about what Zalewski said or did not say. Of course the United States fully supports the principle of democratic government in Poland. We hope and trust that such a state of affairs will continue, however any solutions that lie within the scope of the Polish Government should be determined by Polish society, and it is not for us to comment on them."

Our correspondent Jacek Kalabinski also learned from State Department spokesman Greg Garland that Garland is not given to commenting on official level talks, and Zalewski is an official, and spoke only to officials in the United States. Garland recalled that the United States is bound by the principle of diplomatic discretion.

Walesa Aide Zalewski on U.S. Talks 'Affair'

AU2907075691 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Maciej Zalewski, secretary of state in the Presidential Chancellery and secretary of the National Security Council, by Malgorzata Subotic; place and date not given: "I Am Not To Blame"]

[Text] [Subotic] You have become the dark hero of political life recently. Do you deserve this role?

[Zalewski] I have become the subject of this dispute, not the object, and because of my absence from Poland I was unable to defend myself. When I returned, the entire issue was already hot. If this is meant to be a serious debate, it should limit itself to whether or not I as a politician talked nonsense in public, and whether my words were correctly recorded by a journalist. As it happens, I did not utter the nonsense that the journalist attributed to me.

[Subotic] During your visit to the States, did you say anything at all about a dismissal or attempted dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister Balcerowicz?

[Zalewski] No, I said nothing about that.

[Subotic] Why did you not speak to journalists when you got back? You did not attend the news conference at the Presidential Chancellery.

[Zalewski] I feared I might react too emotionally to questions. Perhaps I overestimated my weaknesses. I did

not want to be forced to prove I am something that in fact I am not. I agreed with Lech Kaczynski that it is better that the controversy surrounding me be resolved solely on the strength of the facts, documents, and the opinion of my supervisor.

[Subotic] Was everything you said in the States agreed with Lech Kaczynski beforehand?

[Zalewski] Generally, I repeated the opinions that have already been expressed by the National Security Council, which does not mean that my statements were not marked by my own personality.

[Subotic] Did the Polish ambassador to the United States witness all your talks?

[Zalewski] All my talks, except for those with the CIA, were witnessed either by Ambassador Kazimierz Dziewanowski or his secretary. I realize it is part of the ambassador's duties to present a report on my U.S. talks. As for everything else, I would suggest you talk to Minister Skubiszewski.

[Subotic] Did you talk to Interior Minister Majewski or not?

[Zalewski] Because of the high temperature of this dispute, words are not necessarily the best way to express stances. But the picture is clear enough for people to realize that my U.S. visit was not a secret. Everyone in Poland connected with security matters knew about it. Despite what the press says, there was no secrecy or conspiracy to remain silent.

[Subotic] But did you meet the interior minister?

[Zalewski] Yes, of course. I spoke to him before my departure for the States.

[Subotic] When and where did you talk to the Radio Free Europe and ZYCIE WARSZAWY reporters?

[Zalewski] After the official part of my visit was over. We talked in a restaurant near my hotel. It was a friendly talk until they switched their tape recorder on. I have the tape that carries the conversation during which the two journalists took turns asking me questions.

[Subotic] Do you think the "Zalewski affair" involves more than just who said what?

[Zalewski] The affair caused by the ZYCIE WARSZAWY reports has revealed major differences in views on how the state should function, e.g. on what sort of relationships there should be between various institutions that serve the state. I think this is a clash between various concepts of the Polish system, an argument about what the president is responsible for and what the government is responsible for.

One system, in which parliament is the dominant force, is often juxtaposed with another, in which the president and his office are the dominant force. Such a concept of the problems is false. One cannot use the "Zalewski affair" as a pretext to discuss the country's important problems.

[Subotic] Who did do so?

[Zalewski] Those who were in a hurry to finish what the press had started. As a result, the whole "Solidarity" camp, regardless of its internal divisions, has been discredited.

[Subotic] Could you be more specific?

[Zalewski] Two people, Bronislaw Geremek, who spoke out first, and Barbara Labuda, who presented a motion in the Sejm. Geremek's second statement, this time on television, made after Minister Skubiszewski's Sejm speech, should go down in the history of the Polish press for his definition of "Press information."

[Subotic] During your U.S. visit did you discuss problems within the government's sphere of responsibility?

[Zalewski] I act within the framework of the National Security Council's responsibilities, which are part of the president's constitutional prerogatives, and in this sense Minister Skubiszewski's Sejm speech cannot be considered a denial of the president's prerogatives concerning Polish foreign policy.

[Subotic] Is there anything you regret doing or not having done?

[Zalewski] Perhaps I should have returned to Poland immediately after the first ZYCIE WARSZAWY report and resolved the dispute, using the tape recording I have. The dispute would not have escalated then. But instead, I trusted in everyone, though perhaps following the appearance of the first GAZETA WYBORCZA article suggesting that the National Security Council delegation was going to the United States in order to seek approval for the dissolution of the Sejm my trust might have seemed naive. I wish to stress that journalistic dishonesty has created nothing but a pretext. I do not think ZYCIE WARSZAWY's Washington correspondent knew what kind of genie he was releasing from the bottle.

After all this, one can no longer pretend that there is no debate about the constitutional powers of the president and government, and that there is no difference in views. Now it is necessary to continue this debate in a calm atmosphere, without scandals. This has been another lesson in democracy.

Walesa Welcomes New Trade Union Laws

LD2607235691 Warsaw PAP in English 1746 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—President Lech Walesa welcomed here Friday a package of new trade union laws "adopted in a free Poland," which come into life as of July 26, and said that this means a true "end of martial law, an end to the old trade union laws." Addressing a

conference of representatives of trade unions and unions of employers, held at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Walesa said he would like employees and owners to establish cooperation, "under the supervision of the government at the beginning." He urged unionists to use great human possibilities and production potential that are not exploited. "You do nothing, others do nothing, so I will try to do something because I am horrified and my seat is in danger," he complained.

Walesa announced that he will "launch an offensive starting next Tuesday [30 Jul]," meaning weekly news conferences he intends to hold regularly. He used to hold news conferences at big factories before he became president. Labour Minister Michal Boni told the meeting that it is necessary to observe mediation rules, to build a negotiating system at all levels. To this end, two teams will be set up during the next 10 days, composed of representatives of trade unions, employers and government, and a mediatory body called into being to help solve disputes and set out negotiation rules. Solidarity unionists stressed that the new trade union laws guarantee only the fundamental interests of the unionist movement.

Bielecki Fires Top Industry Ministry Officials

AU2607142991 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 24 Jul 91 p 1

["rs" report: "Top-Level Dismissals"]

[Text] Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki dismissed four vice ministers and two director generals in the Ministry of Industry on Tuesday. People inside the ministry have said unofficially that the reason for the dismissals is not simply the prime minister's visit to the Ursus tractor plant Monday, but none of our interlocutors was willing to discuss the details.

The dismissed vice ministers are: Zdzislaw Miedziarek (Industry Minister Andrzej Zawislak's first deputy); Jozef Lochowski (responsible for the agricultural machine industry); Jerzy Modrzewski (responsible for the armaments industry); and Franciszek Gaik (responsible for the automobile industry, among other things).

The dismissed director generals are: Janusz Pawlowski (responsible for liaison with the trade unions and local government authorities), and Krzysztof Szewczak (responsible for personnel in the ministry and in state enterprises).

We were told unofficially that a decision concerning Minister Andrzej Zawislak himself will be made next Monday.

Yesterday, the ministry's employees were led to expect that the ministry would be abolished in connection with the formation of the new Ministry of Industry and Trade. The employees will probably be given notice, but not all of them can expect to be hired by the new ministry.

Asked about a possible dismissal of Minister Zawislak, government spokesman Andrzej Zarebski told GAZETA: "If you wish to find out about further personnel changes in the Ministry of Industry, please get in touch with me in a few days time."

Sejm Discusses Economy, Urges Investment

LD2707234491 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 27—On the third and final day of its meeting the Polish Sejm (lower house) examined on Saturday the economic situation of the country and urged the government to stimulate investment. The house also got acquainted with a report on outlooks for further debt reductions by Poland's Western creditors.

The chamber adopted a resolution listing the main achievements of the government's economic policy and the most serious threats, errors and failures in the context of the deteriorating economic situation.

The resolution stressed that the government's economic policy should make it its priority aim to fight recession and prevent the collapse of the state budget. More efficient measures are also necessary to reduce unemployment.

The chamber urged the government to base the sales of state assets on clear financial principles so as to prevent fraud. It welcomed the government's decision to develop a more active microeconomic policy and a strict privatisation programme. Measures counteracting recession should be supported by a flexible policy on import quotas and tariffs.

Deputy Ryszard Bugaj of the Solidarity of Labour called on the government to prepare a programme of macroeconomic policy programme and an emergency programme to countercat what he termed "a disastrous situation economy."

"If the economic situation continues to look like it is since the beginning of the current year, it will be almost impossible to preserve political stability in the country," he warned.

Deputy Prime Minister Leszek Balcerowicz expressed hope that the situation in Poland will make it possible to continue difficult but indispensable negotiations with the London Club representing commercial banks on a reduction of the Polish debt.

Speaking of the agreement with the Paris Club, Balcerowicz said: "If both stages of the reduction of the Polish official debt to foreign governments are implemented in line with the agreement signed with the Paris Club last April, then by April, 1994, Poland's foreign debt will amount to about 25 billion dollars with interest

on it by half smaller than it would be without that agreement," Balcerowicz told the chamber.

The framework agreement with the Paris Club must be supplemented by agreements signed with individual creditor countries. So far Poland concluded such agreements with the U.S. and Austria, and the remaining ones are expected to be signed by next October or the end of this year at the latest.

Balcerowicz said the Polish side will insist that the terms of a future agreement with the London Club be similar to those of the Paris agreement.

Due to the departure of Premier Jan Krzysztof Bielecki to a Pentagonale meeting in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, the house did not get the answer to a question what the prime minister had in mind saying that the situation in the insolvent Ursus tractor works outside Warsaw was an act of sabotage. The explanation will expectedly be given during the next, four-day meeting of the Sejm scheduled for August 21-24.

Also on Saturday, the Sejm committee for constitutional responsibility decided not to bring to justice former Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and former Deputy Premier Kazimierz Olesiak who by letting some state enterprises be transformed into companies were supposed to have caused considerable economic losses.

Present Sejm Cannot Adopt New Constitution

AU2607145691 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 24 Jul 91 p 3

["aj" report: "A New Constitution From a New Parliament"]

[Text] This Sejm cannot adopt a new constitution, it was decided at a meeting of the Sejm Constitutional Commission on Tuesday.

The commission prepared two possible courses of action for work on the new constitution. According to the first, which is backed by commission chairman Bronislaw Geremek (Parliamentary Club of the Democratic Union) and Andrzej Kern (Citizens Parliamentary Club-Center Accord), the draft constitution would be placed before the new Sejm, which would then decide what kind of constitution it wants. According to the second, backed by Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, chairman of the Parliamentary Club of the Democratic Left, the present Sejm would accept the new constitution, and the people would vote on it in a referendum at the same time as the fall elections. In this case too, the constitution would finally be adopted by the new Sejm.

Geremek said that the new constitution must not be the subject of political contests. "It should be created by means of a national consensus," he said. Cimoszewicz, however, said that the new constitution should be determined by a referendum. "People will choose between the commission's draft and the president's draft, if the president prepares a draft," he said. "The new Sejm, torn by political conflicts, may not be in any condition to adopt a new constitution."

The commission will complete its draft constitution by 15 August. The draft calls for a system of parliamentary rule and the non-expansion of presidential powers. Shortly before the Sejm constitutional debate in September, the commission will decide which of the two courses of action it will recommend to the Sejm.

'X' Party To Contest All Sejm, Senate Seats

LD2707222391 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 27—The Party "X" will go for the elections alone planning to offer candidates for all seats in the Sejm and Senate (lower and upper houses, respectively), leader of Party "X" Stanislaw Tyminski said on arrival from Canada at the Warsaw Okecie Airport on Saturday.

He told his supporters that dictatorship is ruling Poland where civil war may prevent holding parliamentary elections. He hopes the "government of Mr. Balcerowicz" will go soon because there is no economic development in Poland.

'Citizens' Coalition Centrum' Established

LD2807221791 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 28—A Citizens' Coalition Centrum was established at a meeting in Warsaw University hall auditorium on Sunday.

The coalition was initiated by Centre Alliance Party (PC) and it includes most of the Citizens' Committees, the National Citizens' Committee, some branches of the Peasant Movement and other groups identifying themselves as independence, or pro-president Christian-Democratic movements.

A declaration signed by coalition members reads that they will support strong and efficient government, act prudently and consistently to finish with Communist-style distribution of privileges, to give equal opportunities to all people, not only those having access to power, to clear accounts with those guilty of lawlessness, and reject ideological, as well as doctrinal extremities.

Speaker of the senate (upper house) Andrzej Stelmachowski supported the coalition and PC leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski stressed that wrong timing of the election and wrong election law are no coincidence. He called the

major attack against the Roman Catholic Church a part of preparations for the preservation of the post-Communist system in Poland.

Earlier in the day the National Conference of Citizens' Committees said the committees should not run alone in the elections but enter a coalition with pro-presidential political forces.

Poll: Situation Developing in 'Wrong Direction'

LD2807200291 Warsaw PAP in English 1906 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 28—Majority (56 percent) of respondents questionnaired by CBOS [Public Opinion Research Center] opinion polling institution on July 12-14 said the situation in Poland was developing in a wrong direction, 24 percent represented an opposite view, while 20 percent were undecided.

Speaking about future political situation in Poland, optimists dominated over pessimists, (representing 35 and 20 percent, respectively) saying that it would improve within two years. Twenty-four percent think the political situation will not change and 21 percent were undecided.

Outstanding Interest on London Club Loans Paid

LD2707000191 Warsaw PAP in English 1604 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—Poland paid back some 100 million dollars of outstanding interest to the London Club on Friday after it had failed to do so on July 1 when the payment was due. The payment covers interest due for October and November 1989 on loans owed to the London Club creditors. The payment has been delayed following difficulties in finding appropriate funds within strained budget, Deputy Finance Minister Janusz Sawicki said. By the end of June 1991, Poland's indebtedness in the London Club, including overdue interest and payments due for commercial credits, amounted to 10.3 billion dollars. The London Club affiliates several hundred commercial banks the world over, which granted Poland long- and medium-term credits in the 1970s. As from 1981 Poland was unable to pay off the debts.

Social Democratic Parties Merge

AU2607144891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0926 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—Romania's traditional Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Workers Party , pursuing to increase their capacity of action, decided on 25 July to merge into one party to be named the traditional Social Democratic Party of Romania.

The merger document signed by the two leaderships says that all political and social forces should unite to find quick solutions to Romania's big social, economic and political problems, to strengthen the democratic institutions and the rule of law, to promote economic recovery with one regard for national interests and social protection.

The president of the new party is Lucian Cornescu and its secretary-general—Ion Florescu.

Liberal Party Forum To Approve New Program

AU2607161891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1340 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—A two-day Forum of Liberal Ideas was opened in Bucharest, Friday, 26 July, under the aegis of the National Liberal Party [PNL], to complete and approve the new program of this political party.

The forum is attended by the National PNL leaders, the chairmen of the organisations of Bucharest and of the counties of Romania, representatives of the organisation of the National Liberal Academic Youth and of the women's organisation, members of the Institute of Liberal Reflection and Research. Invited are members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of political parties and trade unions, journalists and a delegation of the Liberal Party of the Republic of Moldova, led by Prof. Valeriu Movileanu.

In his opening address, the PNL Chairman Radu Campeanu said, among others, that the present meeting aims, first of all, to achieve a coherent program, by grouping various proposals in one text, in the spirit of pragmatic liberalism.

Valeriu Stoica, PNL executive secretary, referred to a few items of the draft program. As concerns the chapter on the economy, Mr. Stoica said the National Liberal Party was at that moment in the possession of two privatisation bills, one drawn up by the Department for Analysis and Synthesis of the Liberal Youth, the other by a commission of experts, with the contribution of the parliamentary and non-parliamentary opposition.

The proceedings of the forum continue.

Forum Ends, Campeanu Statement

AU2707180691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1658 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/7/1991—Saturday, 27 July, the two-days' workings of the Forum of Liberal Ideas were concluded in Bucharest. The forum debated the new programme of the National Liberal Party (PNL) in five specialised sections. With over 50 amendments, the programme was unanimously adopted at the final session.

Terming the forum as a truly democratic event, PNL President Radu Campeanu made it known that his party would soon propose a number of practical governing measures, reflecting the ideas promoted by the adopted programme.

"These two-days' talks have given me confidence in the future of this country," said Mr. Campeanu. "While proposing a moral revolution of the common citizen's sense of responsibility, the PNL struggles for the resurrection of Romania and for its rise to the level of the true European democracies," said PNL Executive Secretary Radu Stroe.

The forum was followed by a press conference during which prominent PNL leaders reasserted that "the liberal doctrine differs from other doctrines by promoting the idea that the self-governing force of a society is greater than the force attempting to drive it from outside through a commanding centre."

Government-TU Meeting Considers Jobless

AU2607210491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1932 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—A meeting of the joint Government-Trade Unions Commission was held Friday [26 July] at government's headquarters to examine and endorse decisions on amending the law No. 1/1991 regarding the social protection of the unemployed, settling questions related to the social welfare of the persons who could not be employed when they benefited by unemployment compensation, the length of work time and the specific forms of organizing it, fixing non-work days, the destination of the funds derived from house sales and proposals for the selling of houses financed by enterprises.

Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of state, read an account of the application of the government's resolution No. 464/1991 regarding the regulation of prices and measures for buyers' protection.

It was set by common consent that the next session of the joint commission be held at the government's headquarters on September 6, 1991.

Opposition News Conference on Privatization Bill

AU2707154191 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2124 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/991—The National Liberal Party [PNL] organized Friday a news conference attended by representatives of the opposition political groupings (PNL, Peasant Party, Social Democratic Party, Ecologist, Bratianu Liberals, National Unity, "20 Mai" Group, FSN [National Salvation Front]- Social Democratic, traditional) that withdrew from the parliamentary debates on the privatization bill proposed by the government. Motivating their decision, Mr. Ion Diaconescu, vice-president of the Peasant Party and deputy to the parliament, asserted that the privatization bill, in its current form, had many shortcomings and that was why the proposal was made to submit it to the relevant commissions for another debate.

Answering foreign and Romanian journalists' questions, PNL President Radu Campeanu said inter alia: Our determination to withdraw was radical owing to the intolerance shown by the majority grouping at postponing the debates on this bill. The argument according to which we, the opposition parties, would have no alternative to the variant suggested by the government seems aleatory to us.

PLN Senator Emil Tocaci considered as false certain assessments attempting to show a so-called convergence between the opposition's points of view and the extreme left's, specifying that "if privatization failed, the extreme left could attack the general notion of privatization.

Mr. Botnaru, representative of the "20 Mai" Group said the attempt was obvious of certain political groupings to "push us into the arms of a leftism which does not characterize us."

Senator Radu Ceontea, president of the National Unity Party of Romania, underlined that the bill the government suggested was unacceptable as it provided opportunities for serious abuses and compromises. He added: The privatization law must be the Romanian nation's law and, even if it is voted, it will be evident that the opposition mattered from a moral point of view.

Fratia TU Opposes Privatization Bill

AU2707154291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2102 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—The "Fratia" Free Trade Union Confederation asks parliament not to adopt the privatisation bill drawn up by the government in its present form," as it does not ensure the protection of the social and professional interests of the employees. Even more, it goes counter Laws 15, 31 of 1990 and 35 of 1991 on the reorganisation of economic units, commercial companies and the regime of free investments, and a number of principles of the draft constitution already passed by parliament," reads a communique sent to "ROMPRES" to be released.

The communique also demands that a commission be urgently created, including representatives of the parliament, the government, the presidency and of the great union federations, that should draw up a new privatisation bill.

The "Fratia" Confederation is willing to take an active part in the drawing up of the new bill, reads the communique.

Culture Ministry Censures Extremist Publications

AU2907103591 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24 Jul 91 p 1

[Ministry of Culture statement "In the Name of Romanian Intellectual Dignity"]

[Text] Given the responsibilities that lie within its area of competence, the Ministry of Culture feels obliged—in the name of Romanian intellectual dignity—to firmly condemn the evolution of certain publications like "EUROPA" and "ROMANIA MARE" in the direction of nationalist extremism and a political line where violations of the right and of the left are intertwined in a degrading manner. They contradict everything that is noble in our nation and impermissibly harm the intellectual atmosphere in which we live. Aside from cultivating hatred toward other races and peoples, these publications prove to be profoundly anti-Romanian for at least four reasons:

1. They discredit our country's image abroad at a time when such a thing may have incalculable political and economic consequences;

2. They create a false image of the Romanian people. These people deserve to capitalize on the chance offered by their liberation and to make the world aware of their great qualities: Temperance (not lack of it), firm and balanced patriotism, while fully respecting other peoples (not the exclusivist hysteria of "green Romanians"), the refinement of an ancient civilization, and traditional tolerance (not the barbarism of macabre journalistic gesticulation);

3. They incite violence and suspicion, foment an unwholesome atmosphere of social tension, abuse the Romanian language, and confound vulgarity with the picturesque and the irresponsible ease of their insults with style. The publications in question, about which one cannot say that they are of an "Iron-Guardist type," but that they are truly Iron-Guardist (with a well-assimilated aspect of communist populism), encourage what is most evil in the psychology of the masses by giving them half-truths, instead of cultivating their need for clarity and order. They capitalize on all the defects of our nation instead of taking care to correct them: We are talking about slanderous ridicule, foul language, and the ease with which they slander; in short, we are talking about everything that exasperated Caragiale [Romanian playwright] to despair;

4. They cultivate a shameless nostalgia of dictatorship and of its representatives and ministers less than two years after so many Romanians died overthrowing it.

We have noted with satisfaction that, in its 10 July meeting, the government proved to be in solidarity with our opinions. Unfortunately, however, no tangible ways and means have been found yet to make these publications respect the boundaries of civilization, of traditional decency, and the requirements of this century. It is hard for us to believe that the executive authorities have no such means available. For we cannot conceive of a reform that is not also a reform of the moral atmosphere. And we cannot conceive of the fact that publicists, who were voluntary servants of Ceausescu, continue to benefit from an immunity that is refused to those who had to serve him through party discipline and their own limitations.

We believe that a stance must be adopted which expresses the imperative need to ensure a normal social atmosphere in the Romania of today.

Intellectuals Protest Publications

AU2907094591 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 24 Jul 91 p 1

[Text] We have received the following PROTEST, signed by 137 distinguished Romanian intellectuals with the most varied political attitudes and leanings.

PROTEST

With great concern we note the aberrant, very dangerous, and derogatory attitudes for Romania's cultural activity, which are promoted with programmatic perseverance by extremist publications. The xenophobic and anti-Semitic extremism of these publications has proliferated, in a scandalous manner, in other publications, too, thus increasing the danger of this phenomenon. This anti-intellectual and anti-Romanian attitude, which has nothing in common with true patriotism, tries to convey to the world a distorted image of a primitive Romania that has shut itself up in its own shell, an image that does not correspond to the traditions of thought and attitude of our people. Our integration into the circle of world cultural, economic, and political values cannot be conceived of if this mentality is encouraged. The Romanian intellectuals, who are sincerely democratic and attached to the principles of humanitarian tolerance, energetically protest the new outbreak of xenophobia, chauvinism, and anti-Semitism in some publications and ask Romania's Parliament and Government to adopt, without delay, the necessary measures to stop this scourge.

[The signatures of 137 intellectuals follow]

Journalists Urge Official Action

AU2907092291 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24 Jul 91 p 1

[Note Addressed "To Romania's Prosecutor General" by Romanian Journalists' Association]

[Text] During its extraordinary meeting of 18 July 1991, the Council of the Romanian Journalists' Association examined certain serious violations of the ethics of the journalists' profession and decided to ask you publicly to take official action against such publications as "ROMANIA MARE" and "EUROPA" for committing the crime of instigating violence and hatred between ethnic groups, a crime that is punishable under the Romanian laws in force. Should you not take such a measure, the Council of Romanian Journalists' Association, profoundly affected by the aggression and slander against certain ethnic groups in Romania and by the tremendous harm caused to the image of our country abroad, feels obliged to encourage and to assist certain representatives of those groups, including citizens of Romanian origin, who are ready to go to court to defend their rights as stipulated by the Romanian laws in force.

Nastase, Albania's Pashko Discuss Economic Ties

AU2607161291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1355 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—The Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase met with Gramoz Pashko, deputy chairman of Albania's Council of Ministers, minister of the economy, on which occasion information and opinions were exchanged on the progress of the economic reforms in the two countries, and concrete aspects were analysed of bilateral cooperation.

The two dignitaries analysed the possibility for the two countries to back each other during this period of transition, through their economic relations.

Adrian Nastase informed the Albanian dignitary about the decision of the Romanian Government to grant about seven million lei worth of goods in Romanian stocks now. The aid is a token of the friendly Romanian-Albanian relations, of Romania's wish to express its solidarity with the Albanian people during this difficult period.

Romania will also grant Albania a commercial credit to stimulate imports of Romanian products.

Iliescu Receives French Economic Counselor

AU2607191291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1625 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—Today, the best means to help Romanians is to make a statement like this: I have done something tangible, said Mr. Pierre Poujade, economic and social counselor appointed by the president of the French Republic, in charge of missions in the French Caribbeans and in Romania, at the end of his interview at Cotroceni Palace Friday at noon with President Ion Iliescu.

I try to bring French industrialists and producers to Romania who can contribute with technology and

modern materials to a close cooperation and set up French-Romanian companies in the spheres your country shows a deficit.

Things go well and the president seems interested in my proposals for a French-Romanian collaboration, Mr. Poujade also said.

During the talks the sides expressed their interest in expanding bilateral relations, approached aspects related to the situation in Romania, to the international life and to the activity of the French-speaking community.

Roman Receives French Delegation Leader

AU2607210891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1736 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—Friday, July 26, Romanian Premier Petre Roman received Mr. Jean Pierre Fourre, chairman of the French delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, now on a visit to Romania upon the invitation of Romania's Parliament.

Information was exchanged on the economic and political situation in Romania and on the relations between Romania and France.

Reference was also made to the initiative of the Romanian delegation to the Council of Europe regarding the setting up of a group of Latin countries' delegations, an idea accepted by guests.

Premier Roman advanced the idea of a Danubian economic, commercial, cultural, environmental protection community as an integral part of the planned European confederation.

At the end of the interview the French guest stated, among other things, to a ROMPRES reporter: It is quite clear that things are on the right way, also after the Council of Europe granted your country the status of special guest. The main events are the drafting of the constitution, its voting in the parliament and, henceforth, the local elections. So there will be a legislative framework that accords with the principles of the Council of Europe, which facilitates Romania's affiliation to the Council with full rights in the months to come.

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Cyprus

AU2607161591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1352 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1991—Bucharest was host, over 22-26 July, of the session of the standing Inter-Governmental Romanian-Cypriot Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technic Cooperation.

The commission made an analysis of the present stage of the economic relations between Romania and Cyprus and agreed on measures to expand bilateral commercial exchanges, to develop and diversify the economic, industrial and technic cooperation.

The Cypriot party expressed the willingness of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to support the efforts of Romanian authorities for the implementation of the economic reform, by offering a credit of 15 million dollars, that will be used by economic agents of Romania to goods from Cyprus.

At the close of the commission's works, the documents of the session's protocol were signed, i.e., the Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments, the Agreement of Cooperation Between Romania's Chamber for Commerce and Industry and Cyprus' Chamber of Industry, and the Memorandum of Cooperation Between the Romanian Bank of Development and the Cypriot Bank of Development.

Federal

Presidency Demands Immediate Cease-Fire

LD2607191491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1841 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—At its session today, chaired by [SFRY Presidency] President Stipe Mesic, the SFRY Presidency discussed implementation of its program of measures and activities of 9 May 1991 regarding the situation in the Republic of Croatia, including deployment of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in keeping with its constitutional and legal role and within the context of the obligations stemming from the agreement with the EC representatives.

The president of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, the federal secretary for internal affairs, the deputy secretaries for national defense and foreign affairs, and a representative of the Republic of Croatia—the deputy minister for internal affairs of this republic—also took part in the work of the session, it has been announced.

The SFRY Presidency found that the situation in the crisis-stricken areas of Croatia has continued to deteriorate since 9 May 1991.

Following the dramatic situation in the crisis areas in the Republic of Croatia, which threatens to escalate into total war and which is claiming human lives on a daily basis and inflicting enormous material damage, the Presidency demands an immediate cease-fire and an end to the hostilities as an urgent precondition for seeking a political solution. This implies an end to the attacks on Serbian and Croatian villages, facilities belonging to the organs of internal affairs, and YPA members and facilities.

The SFRY Presidency has decided to begin talks immediately on defininig modalities for a cease-fire.

The SFRY Presidency concluded that in the context of a lasting relaxation of tensions in the crisis flashpoints in the Republic of Croatia, it is vital to reach agreement on and ensure that illegal paramilitary formations and armed groups are disarmed, that police reservists and, in keeping with the decisions of the SFRY Presidency of 12 July, reservists in the YPA are demobilized, and that units of the YPA return to their garrisons. The SFRY Presidency will decide on the method, dynamics, and timetable for implementation and control of the carrying out of this conclusion.

The SFRY Presidency confirms its standpoint of 9 May this year that responsibility for human casualties and material destruction be examined and established.

The SFRY Presidency has been informed about the resolution of the problem of refugees and has requested of the FEC that it take essential concrete measures.

The Presidency adopted these decisions unanimously.

The cease-fire requires that armed formations of the Republic of Croatia not be sent into crisis areas in which there is a majority Serbian population.

The above standpoint was not accepted by Stipe Mesic, while SFRY Presidency member Janez Drnovsek abstained, it says at the end of the statement from today's session of the SFRY Presidency.

Federal Defense Secretariat Defends Army Actions

LD2807171191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG)—In connection with a statement issued by the Supreme State Council of Croatia, which inter alia says "armored, air, and artillery forces of the Yugoslav Army have joined terrorists in their brutal attacks on civilians and in the destruction of Croatian and Hungarian villages, facilities, infrastructure, and historical monuments," the Information Department of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense [SSNOL] issued the following statement:

"In all cases, when Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units were compelled to fire back following attacks by the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUPL] and the Croatian National Guard Corps, the public was informed in a timely manner.

There is irrefutable proof that YPA units have never been the first to open fire, while YPA members, members of their families, and units have constantly been exposed to crude provocations, threats to their property, insults, maltreatment, and armed attacks.

From the well-known events in Split on 6 May until 25 July, there have been in Croatia 126 cases of aggressive activity toward YPA personnel and facilities, 22 cases of armed attacks on YPA barracks and facilities, numerous cases of blocking barracks, 36 cases of illegal activity and overstepping authority, and so on.

Under the said circumstances, six YPA members were killed, eight were seriously wounded, and 81 received lighter injuries. Considerable material damage was caused. At the same time, replying to provocative fire coming from Croatian armed units, the YPA suffered no casualties.

The SSNO informed the SFRY Presidency about this in a report published on 27 July. The forms of activity mentioned in the report and directed at the YPA continue despite assurances by competent bodies of the Republic of Croatia that provocations and attacks will stop.

The YPA regrets if in the course of its reaction to firing by members of the Croatian armed units innocent people suffered and property was damaged. However, the entire responsibility rests exclusively with those who used populated areas, cultural institutions, and religious buildings as centers of armed activity against the YPA.

All this indicates that the Croatian leadership has in a premeditated way been provoking YPA units that are deployed to prevent wider interethnic clashes to confuse the issue, denounce the Army as an alleged aggressor, and to use it as a justification for the total militarization of society and the use of Croatia's armed units with the aim of using arms to achieve what they cannot achieve by political means. As a result, hundreds of people have been killed or injured.

The claim of the Supreme State Council of Croatia that YPA members are destroying locations populated by Croats and Hungarians is a gross falsehood, since the targets of action by the YPA units were set by the members of Croatia's armed formations who had been firing on Army units.

At the same time, the Supreme State Council of Croatia fails to explain the degree of destruction and armed terror carried out by the National Guard and the MUPL in some parts of Slavonia and other areas in the republic while branding those people who defend their homes terrorists and Chetniks.

The responsibility of officers, demanded by Croatia's State Council, must be applied solely to the commanders of Croatia's armed formations who are incessantly wreaking terror and provoking clashes with YPA units to exploit the Army's fire-power responses to the benefit of its primitive propaganda waged against the YPA," the statement concludes.

5th Military District Statement on Withdrawal

LD2707215291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—In the presence of representatives of the European mission, a meeting was held in the Ministry for Defense of the Republic of Slovenia of the commissions of the 5th Military District and of the Republic of Slovenia charged with monitoring and realizing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency connected with the withdrawal of units and institutions of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] from the territory of Slovenia. The statement of the Information Department of the 5th Military District says that at the meeting the size of the withdrawal, the realization of training during the time left up to the withdrawal of the Army, and current open questions was discussed.

It was agreed that all resources seized by the Territorial Defense of Slovenia be returned to the units and institutions of the YPA, and that the competent organs of civil protection and the Territorial Defense of Slovenia take over their equipment and resources which are being kept in YPA storage facilities. It was agreed that to resolve this issue this should be done in two phases, whereby the organs of Territorial Defense would in the first part take over non-military resources and equipment, and in the second part arms and ammunition. Regarding regulating the question of immovables, it was agreed that during the transfer the actual situation be established, and that the issuing of official documents and the handing over of goods for safekeeping to the organs of internal affairs be carried out in the presence of the commissions.

To secure and ensure normal conditions for the life and work of members of the YPA during the rest of their stay in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, the commissions agreed to the unhindered use of shooting ranges and training grounds by members of the Army, and to the free movement of active military and civil personnel serving in units and institutions of the YPA. In connection with the movements of military columns containing more than five vehicles, it was confirmed that these should be announced in advance, as had earlier been agreed, and in such cases the traffic will be controlled by patrols of the civil police.

Most of the time and energy at the meeting between the two commissions was spent to reach an agreement regarding the air traffic control center, including its equipment, and military medical institutions—issues raised at the last meeting between members of the commision of the Republic of Slovenia.

Regarding forces and equipment of the Air Force, including Vojin Center, a stand of the federal bodies was mentioned at the meeting that all units belonging to the YPA Air Force should leave Slovenia. With regard to military medical institutions, the commission of the 5th Military District stressed that in principle its command and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense opted for the withdrawal of equipment and personel of this part of the YPA, because, as it was noted, 80 percent of officers and civilians working in these institutions, as well as members of their families, decided to move out of the Republic of Slovenia.

As the commission of the Republic of Slovenia adhered to its previous proposal that personnel and equipment of this part of the YPA should remain in Slovenia, these questions remained open, which was also a conclusion of the commission of the 5th Military District, the 5th Military District Information Department said in its statement.

Army Chief of General Staff Warns Slovenia

LD2607165991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The SFRY Armed Forces Chief of the General Staff, Colonel General Blogaje Adzic, and his aides today received Lieutenant Dragomir Grujovic and Sergeant Lieutenant Dejan Kovacevic, two officers recently decorated for bravery in defending a fuel depot in Mokronog in Slovenia.

Congratulating Grujovic and Kovacevic on their promotion for bravery and resolve, in keeping with their own conscience and formal oath, General Adzic said that he believed that they would perform similar exploits in future wars, if there should be any. We soldiers thought,

Adzic resumed, that it was possible to change an economic and political system and social relations, but we did not believe at all that hatred could be so intense and dangerous, and lead to a situation in which we would fight our own people. You probably could not understand either that someone might surrender his unit and material means without a fight. Your decision to confront your superior officer who was a traitor, is an example of the right attitude toward your tasks, the more so as this act was performed by members of two different nationalities—one Croat and one Serb. This is proof that our people can and should continue to live together on these lands, and this is why the example you set in this small war amounts to an act of heroism, he added.

It would not be fair, however, if we were not, while paying tribute to you, to highlight the cowards and traitors who were motivated by nationalistic sentiments and material gains rather than by ideology. The Army did not bring them up in this way, so, in Adzic's words, this is their personal shame. Their nations must be aware that they will sell off their own nations to someone else tomorrow.

The media is trying to shift the blame for what happened in Slovenia to poor organization and inadequate forces. In so doing they often demonstrate a lack of comprehension. They do not even distinguish tank from armored carrier, while saying that there was no infantry. This is not a matter of inadequate forces—something that is also substantiated by your small unit, whose officers showed a great deal of resolve, so no force could break it. If they had been adequately used and deployed, the Yugoslav Peoples' Army forces engaged, numbering 1,990 soldiers and 2,000-3,000 border troops, could have been lethal, Adzic said. The Army, in fact, did not wage a war. If it had, Slovenia would not have been able to recover for another 30 years—something that was by no means our aim. Let the shame rest with the Slovene nation, whose history will remember that I pointed arms at its Army. The conceited war lords are now being carried away by their victory, but this was in fact a grave moral defeat, something that the Slovene nation will also realize once it has regained its conscience.

We are not leaving Slovenia because we are weak. On the contrary, Adzic stressed, we are leaving precisely because we are strong. We are leaving the Slovene people to deal with themselves on their own. If they again on this occasion come up with a wrong estimate, and try to hinder the implementation of the SFRY Presidency's decision on the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army from Slovenia, they will commit a grave mistake. In this war declared against Yugoslavia and the Army, we would deploy all the means available, the SFRY Armed Forces Chief of the General Staff, Colonel General Blagoje Adzic, warned.

Kostic Says Army Must Create Buffer Zone

LD2907141191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1205 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Vajska, July 29 (TANJUG)—Instead of withdrawing to barracks the Army must even more consistently engage itself in creating a buffer zone to prevent clashes between Croatian armed forces and the Serbian population until a cease-fire was effected in Croatia, vice-president of the Yugoslav State Presidency Branko Kostic said on Monday.

"Only when a halt to conflicts and disarming of paramilitary formations and armed civilians was effected can there be any word of withdrawing the Army to barracks," Kostic said on Monday in Vajska, a village-turned-refugee-center for those crossing the Danube from Croatia.

Kostic also stated that the demands for the Yugoslav People's Army to withdraw to barracks "was only a calculated attempt on the part of Croatian authorities for the Serbian people in Croatia to be left at the mercy of armed and militant Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) party members and policemen." The HDZ is the ruling party in Croatia.

Kostic stressed that, apart from the measures the state presidency was undertaking for an unconditional cease-fire and end to bloodshed, the most immediate task was for the refugees to return to their homes, to their centuries old homesteads.

The federal authorities, in Kostic's view, failed to take the necessary measures in terms of caring for the rivers of refugees fleeing Croatia who overwhelmed Vojvodina and Serbia.

He emphasized that as regards refugees, nationality can play no major role and that the refugees from Croatia were not only Serbia's problem but a problem of the country as a whole.

He said that the federal government has so far provided only 3 million dinars into caring for the refugees, and that it faced a demand for another 50 million dinars.

In Kostic's view, "funds are sure to be lacking so solve this problem" and caring for some 30,000 refugees, who passed through the refugee center at Vajska.

Kostic Promises Federal Support for Serbs

LD2907161391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Borovo Selo, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—Branko Kostic, a member of the SFRY Presidency, has promised the inhabitants of Borovo Selo the support of the federal organs.

"You in Borovo Selo can count on the support of the Presidency and other federal organs, regardless of the fact that attempts are being made in all ways to promote

a [certain] thesis and present this problem as a conflict between Croatian and Serbia," Branko Kostic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, said today during his tour of Borovo Selo. This was the first tour of this area by such a high-ranking official since the beginning of May this year, when the deplorable events began.

"Today the Serbian nation in Croatia is imperiled," Kostic said. "However, if this policy and practice continue it is not impossible that other nations too might experience a similar fate," Kostic warned. He said that "the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] should protect everyone equally. I am convinced that the YPA has played a significant role here, and it can and must exercise this role in future too."

This river of refugees of about 30,000 people, vice president of the SFRY Presidency Dr Kostic assessed, has not been recorded in modern Europe. It is the task of the federal organs to tackle this question more effectively. However, it should be said that there are also several thousand Croatian refugees, women and children, in Croatia who have also been left without real and full support and help from the federal organs.

Kostic also said: "That you are called Chetniks and terrorists has no basis [in reality]. You are only a self-organized and armed people defending its centuries-old hearth. However, the policy being conducted by the Croatian Democratic Community is already recognized for what it is in Europe and the world. It is the Croatian nation, before anybody else, that must halt it," he stressed.

In the assessment of Branko Kostic, "the secessionist policy of Croatia and Slovenia cannot be tolerated and accepted—something which political forces in the world are already giving warnings about. After all, if such one-sided acts were to be accepted, at least 70 new states could be created in Europe."

Replying to a journalist's question, Kostic assessed that, as he put it, "the president of the Presidency, Stipe Mesic, is increasingly frequently alone in the Presidency in his standpoints and demands," which Kostic assessed as "extreme." He also said that "the present political authorities in Croatia are showing their true face, something which in fact is only helping the world public to learn the real truth about events in Croatia."

Kostic considers the fact that refugee Serbs from Croatia are leaving the homes and hearths which their ancestors moved to seven or eight centuries ago to be unacceptable.

"I believe," Kostic concluded, "that it is essential to hold multiparty parliamentary elections in Yugoslavia, and then it will be clear who wishes to remain in this country, and finally to create an accountable presidency, or rather some other similar organ which would be an effective interim solution and would contribute to the calming and resolution of the Yugoslav crisis."

Kostic also went on a tour of the defenders of Borovo Selo and the barricades at the entry to this village.

Red Cross Reports Over 44,000 Refugees

LD2707055291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—According to the Yugoslav Red Cross, there were 44,316 refugees in Yugoslavia yesterday. There are 27,394 refugees in Serbia; 9,108 in Croatia; 1,300 in Knin; and 7,814 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Federal Secretary for Labor, Health, and Social Policy Radisa Gacic told a news conference today. He specified that these are people who left their homes in Croatia.

The number of refugees includes those who moved within Croatia, and those who left their homes in that republic and crossed to Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia, Gacic explained. He added that it it estimated that the number of refugees is 20 percent higher than the official figure, taking into account people who found shelter with relatives and friends and not with the Red Cross.

'Degrading' Submission to Outside Supervision

LD2907110991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes that "Yugoslavia can today be hardly described as an independent subject in interantional relations." In an editorial, POLITIKA's Editor-in-Chief Aleksandar Prlja stresses that "all the events concerning Yugoslavia, and of late in the country itself, must be taken as a degrading, inexplicable submission and acceptance of outside supervision also over that which normally belongs to each sovereign state." Prlja cites the example of an "ambassador of a country who in Belgrade holds meetings with foreign and domestic newsmen" and who "does not even shirk from vocal calls to 'democratic people' to topple the legally elected government in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia." The editorial notes that "such ambassadors do not risk even a serious reaction of the Yugoslav state leadership."

"We have reached a point where many Yugoslav national matters were being solved outside Yugoslavia," notes Prlja. "The fact that there perhaps may not have been internal struggles in Yugoslavia is being disregarded were it not for strategic efforts to extend the spheres of influence," Prlja believes. "Never have Serbs and Croats on the soil of what is Croatia today - where they have lived together for centuries—clashed with arms, unless there had been [words indistinct]," explains Prlja.

He concludes that "humiliation, especially in Serbia, was never the solution or the genuine remedy" and that "those who think lightly of adopting solely a stand of one stronger and richer toward those poorer and lacking unity should take greater care."

Slovenia, Croatia Lift Federal Commodity Ban

LD2707140791

[Summary] Belgrade 27 Jul (TANJUG)—Following contacts between members of the Federal Executive Council and representatives of Slovenia and Croatia, an agreement has been reached under which these two republics will now lift the blockade of federal commodity reserves. This was announced today by the Federal Executive Council's Secretariat for Information.

YPA Unit Repulses Danube Bridge Attack

LD2707084591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Backa Palanka, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—The battle between members of the Novi Sad Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Corps, who are securing the "25 May" Bridge on the Danube, which connects Backa Palanka and Ilok, that is Serbia and Croatia, and several groups of armed civilians, lasted nearly three hours last night.

Ljubomir Tomic, commander of the unit stationed on both sides of the bridge, said the attack by the armed groups started some time after 0315 [0115 GMT], and lasted, with short breaks, until 0600. The soldiers were fired at mainly from infantry weapons. There are no injured or wounded among the defenders of the bridge. The soldiers securing the bridge were fired on from several directions, which means, Colonel Tomic adds, that there were several armed groups. The fire came from the direction of Ilok and Nestin, and also from the shores of the Danube.

The members of the YPA corps returned the fire and repulsed the fourth attack in the last 20 days, organized by armed civilians, members of the Croatian Democratic Community [Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica], and members of the National Guard from Ilok.

International

EC Invites Presidency to Brussels Meeting

LD2707164991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1357 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Brussels, July 27 (TANJUG)—The special envoy of the President of the European Community (E.C.) Ministerial Council, Dutch Ambassador Henry Wijnaendts, this morning delivered invitations to all members of the Yugoslav state presidency to attend the E.C. Ministerial Council session in Brussels on Monday, TANJUG learns from diplomatic circles in Brussels.

The same circles say that the Yugoslav State Presidency will be represented at the meeting by its members from the Yugoslav republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia, Bogic Bogicevic and Vasil Tupurkovski respectively.

An official invitation has been earlier delivered to Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

The meeting in Brussels will be devoted to the situation in Yugoslavia and the launching of new E.C. peace initiatives.

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher last Wednesday proposed that the presidents of the six Yugoslav Republics be invited to the meeting. This was supported by Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, but the proposal was taken off the agenda after consultations.

Then the foreign ministers of France, Germany and Luxembourg - Roland Dumas, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Jacques Poos - suggested that all members of the Yugoslav State Presidency be invited to the meeting and this was approved by the foreign ministers of the European Community late last night.

A debate is now going on about two new radical proposals by Dumas, Genscher and Poos - the holding of an international conference on Yugoslavia and the sending of E.C. 'white helmets' which would be positioned between the conflicting sides.

Final decisions about this will be reached on Monday, after talks with Yugoslav officials and on the basis of Wijnaendts' report.

Before leaving from Belgrade, Wijnaendts had long and detailed talks with the presidents of the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman.

Soviets Criticize Austria on Policy

AU2707152891 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27-28 Jul 91 pp 1-2

[Report by "AU/AG": Polemics Against Vienna's Yugoslavia Policy"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade/Vienna—Austria's policy on Yugoslavia was the target of foreign polemics once again yesterday [26 July]. Vadim Loginov, the Soviet ambassador to Belgrade, warned that if Austria failed to meet its obligations resulting from its permanent neutrality, the signatory states of the State Treaty—France, Great Britain, the United States, and the USSR—would be forced to meet and discuss measures. He said he hoped, however, that this would not be necessary.

Loginov's statements were rejected in Austria. State Secretary Peter Jankowitsch said that the statements were "not very understandable." He said that Loginov had "confused the State Treaty and neutrality." According to Jankowitsch, Austria's position on Yugoslavia "is not a neutrality problem." He added: "Such threats must be rejected."

Andreas Khol, the foreign policy spokesman for the Austrian People's Party [OeVP], said that such statements cannot be taken seriously. "This is antiquated language from times long past."

Foreign Minister Alois Mock, who refused to comment directly on the Soviet ambassador's threats, said that Austria's policy on Yugoslavia was oriented at the CSCE Charter of Paris, the peoples' right of self-determination, and democracy.

New, explosive details on the arms shipment that arrived in the port city of Bar, Montenegro, have now become known. Lebanese Government quarters said that the arms are destined for Slovenia, and the materiel worth the equivalent of about four billion schillings was sold by the Christian militia, the "Forces Libanaises."

Slovenia's Prime Minister Lojze Peterle said in Salzburg that he knows nothing about arms supplies from Lebanon for his republic. If Slovenia were to buy arms, it would be relatively absurd to handle the shipment via a port of Montenegro, which is allied with Serbia, he said.

George Abdul-Massih, a spokesman for the "Forces Libanaises," denied any arms sales. He said that neither before nor after the militia was disarmed had such a deal been concluded. He added that the heavy and medium military equipment was transported back to Israel, in accordance with the cease-fire terms. He said that some of the arms have been "stored in certain places abroad." [passage omitted]

Markovic Meets Bielecki, Antall, Vranitzky

LD2607213791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2039 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] had separate talks with the prime ministers of Poland and Hungary—Jan Bielecki and Jozsef Antall—and with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. Markovic familiarized his collocutors with the latest situation in Yugoslavia and the efforts of the Federal Government to ensure peace in the country and establish the functioning of the system so that talks might begin on the future of Yugoslavia. He stressed that only the Yugoslav peoples can decide on the future of Yugoslavia, but that in the present circumstances broad international support is needed so that conditions are created for the initiation of a resolution of the Yugoslav crisis.

In his meeting with Prime Minister Markovic, Polish Prime Minister Jan Bielecki, offered the "good services" of Poland as help to Yugoslavia in the process of resolving the crisis. As he said, Poland would realize these good services in the framework of the CSCE.

Bielecki repeated the standpoint of his government on support for the unity of Yugoslavia, accompanied by the right of peoples to independence, "but this right should not also endanger the right of other nations."

After his meeting with Markovic, the Polish prime minister, in a brief statement to journalists, expressed hope in the finding of a solution to the Yugoslav crisis "on the basis of respect for human rights and the sovereignty of nations." "I believe this is a good solution both for Yugoslavia and for other countries, but I am aware that this is not easy to achieve," Bielecki said.

Prime Minister of Hungary Jozsef Antall, in his talks with Ante Markovic, removed all speculation about an alleged demand made by Hungary for a change in Yugoslavia's borders. It is interesting that he spoke about this regardless of the fact that the Yugoslav prime minister did not raise this issue.

Antall expressed concern at the position of Hungarians in Yugoslavia because, he said, on the one hand they are being armed by Serbs, and on the other by Croats. However, Antall stressed, the activity of the Yugoslav government and the measures being taken by the FEC are the best guarantee for the better life of Hungarians in Yugoslavia. In this context he paid personal tribute to the Yugoslav prime minister.

Markovic and Antall agreed to meet again soon—most probably in a few days time in Subotica.

In a brief meeting with journalists, Antall said the Hungarian standpoint on Yugoslavia is very clear: the right to self-determination cannot be selective. It is the right of each republic and of each nation, he said, and added that it is to be hoped that Yugoslavia will find a way out of the crisis in a peaceful and democratic way.

Turning to the recent statement on Vojvodina, Antall said this statement "is supported by historical facts, but it does not relate to the Yugoslav borders." "Hungary is a signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, which excludes any attempt to change the borders by force," Antall said.

Late this evening, Markovic also had a meeting with Franz Vranitzky, the Austrian chancellor. The Austrian chancellor listened with interest to Markovic's assessment of the situation in Yugoslavia. It was agreed that the talks will be continued late this evening or early in the morning, and it was assessed that the situation in Yugoslavia demands lengthy talks and an exchange of views.

FRG, CSFR, Austria Implicated in Arms Exports

AU2607202891 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Interview with NARODNA ARMIJA political-military commentator Milan Drecun by Dragan Milutinovic; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Milutinovic] Exactly 6 months ago Yugoslavia was shaken by the Kalashnikov affair. However, the appetites of the leaders of the northwestern republics have increased. They are now importing tanks and

helicopters like these. This was a reason to invite to our news program military-political commentator Milan Drecun.

Comrade Drecun, what is being imported and through what channels?

[Drecun] According to the latest information that I have, there are several combat helicopters and combat aircraft in Austria which Slovenes intend to bring to Slovenia as soon as Brnik Airport reopens. This is why they are exerting pressure on the Yugoslav People's Army to reopen this airport.

There is also some information that a Czech firm Omnibol, which is otherwise known for smuggling and selling weapons, is now intensively delivering arms of Soviet origin—arms that were left in the CSFR after the withdrawal of Soviet troops—to Croatia and Slovenia. The Czechs recently sold the missile system Arrow 2-M Sam 7. They also offered 40 barrel launchers known as Flame [Oganj] and AT 8 anti-tank missiles.

The Germans also sold the very deadly Armbrust antitank missiles. It is, however, interesting that during the dirty war against the Yugoslav People's Army in Slovenia these missiles were even handled by German instructors, about a dozen of them assigned to train members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia how to handle these missiles.

[Milutinovic] A base was recently destroyed with these anti- tank missiles.

[Drecun] Yes. For me it was interesting that these Armbrust missiles were at the base, which means that these missiles have also found their way to Croatia, something that could be bought in connection with the relationship of Germany to the northwest part of Yugoslavia.

[Milutinovic] In other words, Germany is not exactly selling these Armbrust missiles to everyone.

[Drecun] No. Special German units are armed with these Armbrust missiles and the Germans are obviously selling them according to their strategic and tactical plans.

One should also say that in addition to sending instructors to train the 27th elite brigade of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia, the Germans also sent a group of officers, that is, the officers of the Bundeswehr, who illegally stayed in Slovenia and carried out a complete inspection of weapons of this elite unit of the Slovene Territorial Defense.

[Milutinovic] Some Slovenes and Croats, deserting pilots, are also talking about the import of aircraft from Hungary.

[Drecun] Yes. Lieutenant Drago Brencic, who deserted from the Yugoslav People's Army, publicly stated in Vrhnika, Slovenia that some 30 deserting Slovene pilots are in Hungary. They intend to fly MiG aircraft, allegedly waiting in Hungary, to Slovenia.

German Journalist Dies in Prekopa Fighting

LD2607225691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2203 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Glina, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Egon Skotland, a journalist from the German paper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, was killed today near Glina, in the village of Prekopa. He was hit by a bullet from a gun while in his car, which bore the marking "press." He tried to escape the conflict near Prekopa where there was fighting between the Croatian national guard and the local population. Jasmin Krpan, a reporter with the GAMA agency, in Paris, spoke about the death of the German journalist on Croatian television this evening. Krpan succeeded in escaping from Glina to Sisak uninjured. The body of the German journalist has been placed in the Sisak hospital.

World Bank, IMF Officials on Credit Talks

LD2807125991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 28 (TANJUG)—The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are ready to continue talks with Yugolavia about new credits and a stand-by arrangement to the value of 3.5 billion dollars. The main condition is that maximum accord is reached in Yugoslavia about the normal functioning of the state and the federal government's program during the three-month moratorium.

World Bank Vice-President Willi Wapenhans and Director Beith of the IMF European Office confirmed this late last night in Dubrovnik in separate talks with Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic, within the meeting of the Hexagonal.

Wapenhans and Beith expressed concern for the situation in Yugoslavia, wished to hear about the latest developments, and in particular about the program of the federal government for the functioning of the state during the three-month moratorium. The two officials said that the program was good and offered real possibilities for the restoration of peace in Yugoslavia during this period and the opening of talks about the country's future.

If this is achieved, Wapenhans said, the World Bank is ready to provide financial aid to Yugoslavia and immediately to open talks about new credits which would be used for restructuring the economy and other projects.

Wapenhans connected the new credits and aid with the negotiations between Yugoslavia and the IMF. He informed Markovic that the World Bank was not closing its doors to Yugoslavia. On the contrary, he said, it will continue the talks about crediting projects which have already begun.

IMF representative Beith confirmed the readiness of this financial institution to continue negotiations with Yugoslavia about a stand-by arrangement of 1.1 billion dollars. He also said the talks would be held on condition that a consensus is reached among the Yugoslav political factors on the normal functioning of the state during the three-month moratorium.

Slovenia

Agreements Reached on Release on Slovene Soldiers

LD2607193291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The first groups of Slovene soldiers will be released from the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] by 31 July, and the remainder, depending on when they began their military service, by 15 August. Slovenes who wish to do their military service in full in units of the YPA will sign a special declaration. This was agreed at a meeting of the commissions of the 5th Military District of the JNA and of the Republic of Slovenia, held in Ljubljana this afternoon. The commissions were led by Lieutenant Colonel General of the YPA Andrija Raseta, by Miran Bogataj, deputy minister for defense of the Republic of Slovenia.

According to the statement of the republican Ministry for Information, representatives of both sides will prepare "an operational plan for the withdrawal of JNA resources," under the supervision of the territorial defense and police of Slovenia. The return of YPA resources which are still held by the territorial defense of Slovenia, as well as the resources of the territorial defense which are in storage facilities of the YPA, will begin, it is announced, on 29 July. The commission of the 5th Military District will in the first phase (?empty) three storage facilities containing kerosene, oil derivatives, and explosives in Slovenia.

The commissions, the statement goes on to say, have for the time being not reached agreement on the details of the withdrawal of the Air Force and Air Defense from the territory of Slovenia. There will be fresh discussions on this, after consultations. A final agreement has also not been reached on the relocation of military health organizations and institutions, and those employed in them, from Slovenia.

Otherwise, according to information of the 5th Military District, 80 percent of active military personnel and members of their families have decided to move out of Slovenia. It was also agreed that in the period up to the final departure of members of the YPA from Slovenia, target practice would not be held in barracks.

Army Units Withdraw 'Without Incident'

AU2907165491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric report]

[Text] Units of the Yugoslav People's Army on Slovene territory are hurriedly preparing to move out. Dragoslav Kosaric has the details:

[Kosaric] Today's relocation of some Army units is taking place in line with the decision by the SFRY Presidency, but with all combat readiness intact. During the night, soldiers from the barracks in Vrhnika blocked the Logatec railroad station where at 0600 this morning, about 50 tanks and armored vehicles arrived along the so-called tank road from Vrhnika. As we speak, they have already been loaded onto train cars, and at about 1000 another 20 or so vehicles with equipment and ammunition arrived from the same barracks in Vrhnika.

Some more vehicles with this unit's equipment are due to be loaded onto trains this afternoon. Employees at the Logatec railroad station did not know the destination of these special trains nor the time of their departure.

On our way back to Ljubljana from Logatec, we came across a column of motorized antiaircraft cannons with their canvases down and gunners in combat positions. They were returning to their original units.

Today's movements have been followed and protected by airplanes of the Yugoslav Air Force. Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia began returning today the technical and other equipment that they had seized. Tank grenades were delivered today to the Brotherhood and Unity Barracks in Ljubljana Polje with two EC observers present.

Tomorrow members of the Territorial Defense will return to this same barracks the military supplies that it had seized. This has also been happening in Maribor and Celje.

We do not have any figures on the possible relocation of Maribor Corps units to new barracks outside Slovenia. Today's preparations for relocation have been taking place peacefully and without incident, even though the Slovene Defense Ministry has stated that the Air Force overflights had not been announced in advance.

Slovene Airports Open for Flights

LD2607231591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Secretariat for Transport and Communications accused on Friday the Slovenian authorities for being responsible that the air space of this republic was opened as late as Friday.

The Secretariat assessed that the address of Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel to the European Community with a request to mediate towards opening Slovenia's air space, "was to have primarily a propaganda and disinformation effect."

Rupel, as set out in the announcement of the Federal Secretariat for Transport and Communications, hid the

truth—that it was because of Slovenian government's policy that the airports were not opened although the competent Federal aviation authorities were prepared to open them as far back as July 6.

The Federal authorities, as set out, requested that they be allowed to take certain measures towards safety of flights. One of the requests was that customs and passport services at Slovenian airports be carried out in keeping with the Federal legislation.

The Federal authorities asked Slovenia to unblock the airfield at Cerklje in keeping with the Presidency of Yugoslavia decision.

The Slovenian authoritias first refused to comply with these demands, and after they met them on Thursday the airports in Slovenia were opened on Friday.

Police To Guard National Border From 27 Jul

LD2607213691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 26 (TANJUG)—As of Saturday, July 27, the police of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia would take over the control and (?competence) on the Yugoslav state border in Slovenia's territory, the republican Interior Ministry announced today.

The ministry added that this decision was made on the basis of that section of the Brioni Declaration which requires that European Standards should be materialized on the border. This is what the Brioni Declaration provides for after the expiration of the three- month moratorium.

According to the conclusions of the Yugoslav State Presidency, however, the Yugoslav People's Army has already at this time withdrawn from the "order belt" which it should have otherwise been protecting by the (?end of) moratorium, the announcement said.

The Slovenian police are prepared for new tasks, the announcement says, which stem from the law on the supervision of the state border adopted by the republican assembly (parliament) within legislation on Slovenia's independence.

Federal Market Inspector Thwarted

LD2807102491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG)—The authorities of the Republic of Slovenia have been thwarting the work of the federal market inspection in controlling the quality of imported agricultural and foodstuff products since June 26, chief Yugoslav market inspector Bozidar Ivetic has said.

Ivetic warned that the goods arriving from Slovenia would be controlled again, the Information Ministry announced on Sunday.

The Slovenian competent organs are not carrying out customs inspection in keeping with the existing federal provisions, said Ivetic.

The quantity of goods imported through Slovenia is negligible at present as the importers themselves are largely avoiding that part of Yugoslavia's border.

Croatia

Tudjman Accuses Markovic of Treason

LD2707153691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman last night provoked an incident without precedence in European diplomacy at a dinner which he hosted for the participants of the Hexagonal meeting in the Croatian Adriatic town of Dubrovnik.

As learned by TANJUG, in his toast, Tudjman attacked Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic in an extremely rude manner.

Speaking about the alleged threat to Croatia, Tudjman accused Markovic, one of the guests at the table, of treason and said he was the prime minister of a non-existent state.

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, who was to return the toast under the protocol, did not do so.

Tudjman's toast resulted in a heavy atmosphere among the guests at the dinner.

As learned, Andreotti told Tudjman immediately after the dinner that the manner in which he spoke was not conducive to dialogue and calming the situation in Yugoslavia.

Tudjman on Dubrovnik Hexagonal Meeting

LD2707163591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb 27 Jul (TANJUG)—There has even been talk of the need to send peace forces to Croatia, said Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, in an interview with Croatian Radio, while talking about meetings he had had with participants of the Hexagonal meeting in Dubrovnik. The president of the Republic of Croatia said that he was pleased with the outcome of the meetings and with the talks he had held with all the participants in the Dubrovnik meeting.

Dr. Tudjman had separate talks with the prime ministers of Italy, Austria, and Hungary—Andreotti, Vranitzky, and Antall—and with the Italian and Hungarian foreign ministers de Michelis and Jeszenszky. All these talks were long, said Dr. Tudjman, adding that he had talks with all the other participants in the Pentagonal—and

since yesterday Hexagonal—summit in Dubrovnik, in the course of the dinner he gave in their honor.

I acquainted them with the situation we have in Croatia, with the war which is being fought throughout Croatia, from Knin to Slavonija, said Tudjman. "This seems to be to be of great significance, which is what they themselves said; they have been acquainted with the situation which will influence their attitude toward Yugoslavia as a whole, and toward solutions to our problems, where we are obviously facing the task of how to bring about an end to hostilities," explained Dr. Tudjman.

"Here we are not only relying on the help of the European observers who are already in Croatia, but we are also looking for other openings which would lead to a prevention of further escalation of the war, and to a peaceful solution, which is the outcome favored by all the European countries attanding the meeting, as well as other countries. They are ready to give us their full support and help," said Dr. Tudjman, adding that this might include new forms of involvement for the European Community, particularly the countries of the Hexagonal. The Croatian president also mentioned the possibility of a high-level mission taking part in solving Yugoslavia's problems, or being involved in some other way.

"There was even talk of the need to send peace forces to Croatia if the situation warrants it," said Dr. Tudjman in his statement to Croatian Radio, adding that it seemed to him that the Hexagonal meeting in Dubrovnik had "by virtue of our presence substantially turned into a discussion of Croatia's presence in the Hexagonal and in European international life."

New Government To Contain Serbs, Other Parties

LD2907125191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—I believe that in the new government of the Republic of Croatia which will be presented to the [Croatian] Assembly on 1 August, there will also be a representative of the Serbian nationality. This would be a sensible and necessary move by the new mandator for the composition of the government, Dr. Zarko Domljan, Croatian Assembly president, stated today at the regular press conference in Zagreb. Domljan added that he believes that the government will also contain representatives of other parties, as well as politically neutral personalities, so that you cannot talk about a government of only one party.

Dr. Domljan, when asked by journalists, was not able to specify, in terms of giving names, what kind of changes in the government are expected, but he announced that five or six portfolios will be changed, and that there will also be a redistribution of jobs in some ministries.

In his talks with journalists Dr. Zarko Domljan spoke of his meeting tomorrow with the representatives of 33 opposition parties at which, he said, a broad debate will be opened on the position of the Serbian nation in Croatia as well as of other nationalities. According to him, a document on this will also be adopted in the [Croatian] Assembly in the form of a constitutional law or a similar high-ranking act.

Dr. Domljan also stressed that he believes that at the next Assembly, after the debate on political circumstances in the Republic of Croatia, "a very radical document" will also be adopted.

The Croatian Assembly president stressed that in Croatia it is a matter of an "open war" and that "you should not shut your eyes" to this fact any more. He said that on the face of it it now appears that Croatia is losing but the battle has only just begun, and in the end the people always win. It is only when the whole of Croatia is organized for conditions of war, including industry and other sectors, that there can be a successful confrontation, Dr. Domljan stressed.

The Croatian Assembly president stressed at the end of the regular press conference that for Croatia this is "a historical opportunity to realize its sovereignty and autonomy" and that "it will not refrain" from doing this."

Assembly To Hold 'First War Session' 1 Aug

AU2907161891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Vesna Knezevic report]

[Text] Croatian Assembly President Zarko Domljan announced today at the news conference that at the session which is to begin Thursday, Croatia will adopt the political assessment that Croatia is in a state of war, and it will define its objective in the war against the Republic of Serbia and the Yugoslav People's Army. He points out that this is his opinion, but he will do his best to make it the parliamentary consensus. Vesna Knezevic reports:

[Knezevic] Announcing the forthcoming session of the republic's parliament as the first war session, Domljan said the following: It only appears that Croatia is losing. The war has just begun, and, in his words, casualties will be counted at the end. Croatia is going to achieve its historical objective - an independent state - regardless of the casualties, Domljan stated.

Since most casualties so far have been on the Croatian side, Domljan was asked how many losses Croatia can take, considering that, in his own words, the war has just started. Domljan answered that the other side has suffered losses which it is concealing, that Croatian losses have accumulated so far because the republic's authorities have been avoiding the fact that this is a real, though undeclared, war, and that Croatia will soon mobilize for war in all aspects of society.

He was asked how Croatia might regain control over the areas on the borders with Vojvodina and Bosnia which are not under its political control. Domljan answered that political discussions and military action will be used when and where necessary.

Domljan announced that, Franjo Greguric, prime minister-elect responsible for setting up the new government, will present the new ministers and new government program at the Assembly session. Only the president of the republic knows the reasons for restructuring the government, Domljan said in reply to a question.

The names of the new ministers will be known by Wednesday morning. Will there be Serbs in the new government? Domljan answered that this would be a reasonable move on the part of the new premier. Will the new government deal with the legal status of the minorities in a new way? The republic's police will first have to establish constitutional and legal order throughout the entire republic, and only after that will it be possible to have discussions, but not with those who have broken the state law. Those include Knin leader Milan Babic, Domljan said.

Regarding the dead or missing residents of (?Zamlaca) who were, according to a report last night by Croatian radio and television, taken by the Serbian guerrillas, [words indistinct] slaughtered or taken to an unknown place, Domljan said that there was (?no information of any kind). Domljan pointed out that the number of casualties is not precise and the only clear thing is that this concerned missing people.

At the Assembly session the government will have to give exact and complete data about casualties to date. The Croatian Government, in the meantime, announced that it has demanded that the Yugoslav Presidency review at a special session the role of the Army in the attack against Banija.

Council Stresses Need for More Budget Funds

LD2707001491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1150 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 26 (TANJUG)—The Economic Council of the Yugoslav republic of Croatia has instructed the republican Assembly to urgently ensure additional funding for the budget, primarily in fresh money and through financing the public debt, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK reports today.

The Council said it was the only way to prevent the decline of economic activity in the republic.

In the first six months of this year, production in Croatia dropped by 21.3 per cent on the same period last year. Croatian economists say that such a drop has not been recorded since World War Two.

Of the 35 branches of the economy, growth was only recorded in the power industry and the production of tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

The rubber industry is at the bottom of the list with a drop of 64.2 per cent, followed by the leather industry (47.3 per cent), the textile and the shipbuilding industries (33 per cent each), the engineering industry (32.3 per cent) and the chemical industry (26.6 per cent).

Croatian official sources say the basic reason for the drop in production is a "liquidity shock" caused by the Yugoslav Government. In an attempt to remain solvent, Croatian firms refrained from taking loans which in turn resulted in a shortage of raw materials for the production process.

In the first half of the year, many firms in Croatia went bankrupt, while others lost a good deal of the East European and Middle East markets.

Croatian exports dropped by 3.6 per cent on the same period last year, while a 6.4-per cent increase in imports produced a foreign trade deficit of 394 million dollars.

Official Apologizes for Djodan's 25 Jul Remarks

LD2707011291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Croatian Information Minister Hrvoje Hitrec today apologized to journalists who were offended at yesterday's regularly scheduled news conference by Defence Minister Sime Djodan. Hitrec said that his Ministry was trying to facilitate the safe work of all journalists, and he explained the behavior of Defence Minister Djodan on the grounds of "the situation prevailing on 25 July following the killing of a large number of national guard corps members in Erdut."

At the 25 July news conference, Djodan accused a reporter from the U.S. television network ABC of "spreading Chetnik propaganda" and said TANJUG was "supporting terrorists."

Opposition Urges All Republican Forces To Unite

LD2607194891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 26 (TANJUG)—The opposition parties in the Croatian parliament will demand at the next session, scheduled for August 1 and 2, "a change in the strategy of the Croatian policy" in order to emerge out of the state in which the position of this Yugoslav republic is getting worse." [sentence as received]

The opposition believes, it was said at a news conference today, that "all forces in Croatia should be united in order to strengthen the defence of the republic in conditions of aggression against it and in order to strengthen the policy which wins rather than loses allies in the country and the world."

The parliament session agenda includes a review of the latest political-security situation in Croatia, where fierce armed clashes between the Serbian population and the

Croatian police and guard continue, and the reconstruction of the Croatian government.

Representative of the Party of Democratic Changes (SDP), former Communists, Zdravko Tomac warned that "at this time the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) should not be confronted" and underscored that "everything should be undertaken for peace to ensue but also that full readiness for defence should be demonstrated."

Tomac warned that "one should keep in mind the fact that the Brioni Declaration on a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis has been adopted, which should be respected."

Zvonimir Nikolic of the right-wing Croatian Democratic Party (HDS) pointed out that "the opposition will not be able to avoid a confrontation with the ruling party, since even the most well-intentioned comment is considered as an attack on the HDZ."

Statement on Croatia Leaving Federal Chamber

LD2607122491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—It is increasingly certain that efforts of the SFRY Assembly leadership to gather all delegates so that both chambers can work with full complement, are in vain. It seems that Federal Executive Council efforts will also fall through, because it is obvious that Slovenia and Croatia are acting as independent and sovereign states, as far as their participation in the federal parliament is concerned.

This is explicitly stated in a letter from Croatian Assembly President Zarko Domljan, SFRY Assembly President Slobodan Gligorijevic, who presented the letter to all the deputies of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces today.

"The citizens of the Republic of Croatia decided in a referendum—namely in the most democratic manner—that the Republic of Croatia will not remain a constituent part of Yugoslavia as a single federal state. Top Croatian state bodies have reiterated their desire to carry out the dissociation process gradually, and in a democratic and peaceful manner," the letter states. "The Croatian Assembly decisions on the withdrawal of their delegates from the Federal Chamber and its stand that in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces can only serve as a place for a discussion of the problems of dissociation, are just expressions of the will of the people," Domljan adds.

The letter further states that "the mandate of the delegates in the Federal Chamber expired long ago," and that the Chamber is superfluous during the process of dissociation. "Out-voting as the decision-making process in the Federal Chamber is an unacceptable form of the imposition of its will on the sovereign and independent Republic of Croatia," Domljan states.

"Calling on the SFRY state and the SFRY Constitution cannot be efficient because the Yugoslav federation as it was originally conceived no longer exists. The SFRY Constitution long ago became just a legal document out of touch with the real relations between the federal units," the Croatian Assembly president says.

"If the Federal Chamber continues to hold sessions without Croatian and Slovene delegates, the Republic of Croatia will not recognize the validity of its decisions," the letter concludes.

Slovene Assembly President France Bucar sent a similar letter to SFRY Assembly President Slobodan Gligorijevic some time ago.

Seeks Emergency Federal Presidency Session

LD2907105791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—The government of the Republic of Croatia today decided to send a request for an emergency session of the SFRY Presidency "in connection with," as claimed, "the crimes committed last Thursday and Friday at Banija and to establish who is responsible for the events." The session today was chaired by Croatian Vice President Franjo Greguric who stressed that a similar request was made in connection with events in Bogojevo and Erdut "but there was no response."

A letter with this request will be sent to the SFRY Presidency today.

Part of the session taking place behind closed doors will hear reports on recent developments in the republic and consider proposed measures for defending the Republic of Croatia.

State Council Favors Presidency Conclusions

LD2707213791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Before you hear reports by our correspondents we will inform you of the Supreme State Council session which considered the spread of terrorism and internal and external circumstances in this connection. The session was convened by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman: we received a somewhat more detailed report before the start of this bulletin.

[Unidentified speaker] Minister of Internal Affairs Onesin Cvitan and Defense Minister Sime Djodan submitted reports on the situation in areas affected by war operations. SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic reported on the (?threats which concluded) yesterday's session. President Tudjman informed members of the Council about yesterday's contacts with the prime ministers and foreign ministers of Italy, Austria, and Hungary and with representatives of other countries participating in the Hexagonal meeting in Dubrovnik. Although the content of the conference was to have been

different, the serious crisis in Croatia dominated because of the war being waged against it.

In view of the escalation of the crisis and the numerous casualties brought about by the war on both sides, the Council adopted the standpoint that the Republic of Croatia should accept the conclusions of yesterday's session of the Yugoslav Presidency and of the EC on a cease-fire and the creation of conditions for a political solution.

Croatia cannot accept responsibility for the complete failure of the mediation mission of the EC, but it was stressed that a cease- fire could succeed only if impartial control of its implementation is secured, and a special role should be played by the observer mission of the EC. A cease-fire as the first step toward the withdrawal of the Army to barracks is a precondition for the implementation of the next phase of the internationalization of, and emergence from, the crisis in the period of the moratorium.

In view of the fact that the armored, air, and artillery forces of the Yugoslav Army are, together with the terrorists, joining in impudent attacks on civilians and in the destruction of Croatian and Hungarian villages, infrastructural facilities, and cultural monuments—in contravention of all international conventions—Croatia will seek to establish the responsibility of the military officers who are issuing these orders and will request payment for damages which have arisen. The political and broader international public have been informed about proof of these activities by the army and terrorists on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Srb Serbs Appeal for Peace

LD2707232291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Srb, July 27 (TANJUG)—An appeal for peace and preservation of Yugoslavia was issued to all its citizens of good will by a popular rally of Serbs held in Srb, region of Lika, to mark the 50th aniversary of the people's uprising against the occupiers of Yugoslavia in the Second World War.

The predominantly Serbian-populated town of Srb in Lika, a region of the Yugoslav republic of Croatia, had given a large number of partisans who fought the foreign occupiers and their domestic henchmen. Serbian section of Lika is part of what is called the Serbian autonomous region of Krajina which is not recognized by the Croatian authorities.

Addressing the rally, people's hero General Djoko Jovanic, a popular personality among Serbs in this region, said that concord and good organization might surmount such major difficulties as "nationalisms that fatten one another, turning themselves into chauvinism and separatism... (and) accounting for the biggest threat to one and all in a multi-national state of Yugoslavia."

Gen. Jovanic said that [words indistinct] have always been referred to living together, both "being themselves on their own (soil) in their joint state of Yugoslavia."

But if we had to "disassociate" before a tidal wave of blindness and separatism, said Jovanic, then the [word indistinct] Croatia had also to be asked about self-determination, on further living together, in accordance with what Yugoslav constitution [word indistinct] all nations.

Daily Claims Milosevic Responsible for Situation

LD2707001991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 26 (TANJUG)—The Zagreb daily VJESNIK sees both "Milosevic's war bait thrown to Croatia" and "internal Croatian dilemmas" as responsible for the fact that Yugoslavia is on the brink of a possible war.

The paper says it has been above all the national element that contributed to the belief that everything is homogeneous and under control of the ruling party in the so-called "Croatian bloc." However, it adds, the "crucial dilemmas for Croatia" are stemming precisely from the fact that neither claim is true.

"The dilemmas on the current Croatian war and political scenes are concentrating increasingly on a demand to respond to the use of force and terrorism by a Croatian people's uprising... which some critics see as a euphemism for Croatia's ineffective and increasingly weaker negotiating position in Yugoslavia," writes VJESNIK.

While accusing President of the Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic of having thrown to Croatia a war bait which some are now falling for, VJESNIK claims that Milosevic's only hope is to "find on the Croatian side his antipode" for "starting a frontal war for the borders of a greater Serbia."

"While some in Croatia are hastening to prove that there is no alternative to war," "a Croatian peace initiative is probably Zagreb's only remaining answer to the war-or-protectorate alternative," says the paper.

It acknowledges that the Croatian policy "is not ideal," but seeks to "justify" it by saying that "it has continuously, and probably excessively, taken care about possible reaction to its moves in other Yugoslav states and about the interest of all partners in the Yugoslav dialogue."

This has been seen as a possible reference to the authorities in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia.

"It is possible that Slovenia, by its language of cautious diplomatic support" and mostly "by the way it feels about and understands Croatia's interests, is gradually creating a major political misunderstanding among the public in these two states," concludes VJESNIK.

Vrginmost Police Join Krajina Forces

LD2907080691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Report by correspondent Davorin Matijasic from Karlovac]

[Text] Today Stojan Samardjija, head of the police station in Vrginmost, telephoned Ivan Stajduhar, head of the police authorities of the Karlovac Internal Affairs Ministry, to inform him that Samardjija is renouncing its obedience to Stajduhar. The decision that the Vrginmost police station should join the so-called Krajina secretariat of internal affairs in Knin was made by the war presidency of the Vrginmost municipal assembly. The Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs will be informed about this decision.

The Karlovac police authorities also informed journalists about an armed clash in Drznikgrad in Slunj municipality [south of Zagreb]. Stipe Kukuruzovic, 44, from Gornji Vaganac in Titova Korenica municipality, was killed in the clash with the police at 2230 [2030 GMT] last night.

Opposition Criticizes President Tudjman

LD2707223391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 27 (TANJUG)—The Croatian opposition today demanded that the authorities in Croatia and republican president Franjo Tudjman be called to account for the lack of organization in the defence of the republic.

'The authorities in Croatia are responsible for the lack of organization in the defence of the republic, and president Franjo Tudjman bears the greatest responsibility since he has the greatest powers,' representatives of the opposition Croatian Democratic Party, Marko Veselica and Ivan Gabelica, told a news conference today.

Veselica and Gabelica said an urgent debate has been requested in the republican parliament on Croatia's defence and to establish who is responsible for the mistakes made.

The Croatian Democratic Party demanded the immediate election of key figures in the republican interior and defence ministries.

The party said Croats from the world should be called to return to defend their homeland and demanded the creation of an anti-Serbian coalition of threatened peoples.

TANJUG was informed that the Croatian president called a session of the Supreme State Council of Croatia for today, but nothing was said about the agenda of the meeting.

'White Book' Presented on Slovenian Clash

LD2607193691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade July 26 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Defence Ministry today presented "the white book" at a news conference in Belgrade which contains details on the armed clash in Slovenia.

The book, entitled "The Truth About the Armed Clash in Slovenia", contains facts about violations of the humanitarian law during the armed clash which took place late last month in Slovenia between members of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) [YPA] and the armed formations in this Yugoslav republic.

The clash broke out on June 26 after Slovenia, a day earlier, unilaterally proclaimed secession from the Yugoslav federation. On the basis of a decision of the Federal organs, JNA units were supposed to secure the border crossings of the republic with Italy, Austria and Hungary. The Slovenian territorial defence units resisted the deployment of the JNA units.

"The white book", representatives of the Yugoslav Defence Ministry told a news conference, will be sent to all international and domestic institutions and individuals who are concerned with such questions.

The book contains a series of documents which confirm drastic violations of the humanitarian law towards civilians, the wounded and detained persons in Slovenia, as well as use of impermissable means of waging war during the clashes but also during the ceasefire, said Colonel Miodrag Starcevic, humanitarian law expert.

Statement Issued in Dubrovnik

LD2707182491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (TANJUG)—Before the beginning of today's news conference at the end of the Hexagonal meeting in Dubrovnik, the Croatian government distributed a statement in which it accuses "terrorists" of carrying out attacks in Croatia.

The statement accuses the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) for "supporting Chetniks" in the attack in the vicinity of Glina near Kozibrod in which 10 Croatian policemen were allegedly killed.

The Croatian authorities describe Serbs as terrorists and Chetniks in crisis spots in Croatia where the clashes with Croatian police are becoming more fierce.

The statement also claims that the "Yugoslav Army" is shelling the region of Opatovac in eastern Slavonija, Republic of Croatia, and of preparing an attack on Petrinja.

"One foreign journalist has been killed and several are missing", says the statement to the "esteemed delegations of the Hexagonal countries".

The statement calls the governments of the Hexagonal countries to "do everything" to ensure an end to "attacks on the people and government forces" of Croatia.

Defense Secretariat: Croats Masquerading as Army

LD2607154591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—In the past 24 hours there have been several provocations and armed attacks on Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) members and Army facilities. Among other things, an attack was launched on a unit of the Novi Sad corps which was guarding the bridge on the Danube by Erdut. The information media and authorities in Croatia are maliciously giving false information to the public on the involvement of Army units in the crisis regions.

This is stressed in the report of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, distributed to journalists at today's news conference at the Federal Secretariat for Information.

It seems as if all this has been calculated so the JNA can be accused of provoking rather than preventing conflicts, of allegedly taking the side of terrorists, for which reason it should withdraw to the barracks.

Members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP] and the National Guard, as well members of the Croatian Democratic Community, continue illegally and insolently to misappropriate the JNA uniforms that—as the public has already been informed—were removed without authorization from the Territorial Defense's supplies warehouse.

Over the past several days 6,000 uniforms have been seized in surprise attacks.

Dressed in JNA uniforms, they are launching improvised attacks on hamlets with the Croatian population and thus in a perfidious way trying to prove that the JNA is an occupying army and that it is allegedly terrorizing the Croatian people.

By using the JNA uniforms for attacks on Serbian-populated hamlets they are trying to deceive the defenders of these hamlets and in a calculated way create an anti-Army mood among the Serbian population.

Disguised in JNA uniforms, members of the MUP and the National Guard are stopping and searching trains and other means of public transport and ill-treating passengers travelling through Croatia. Army members have been accused in some information media, including the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, of committing one such action which the MUP and National Guard members carried out wearing JNA uniforms aboard an international train near Vinkovci in which a German diplomat was ill-treated.

All JNA commands and units have received strict instructions for unmasking and taking the most vigorous measures against those who in a dishonest and perfidious way misappropriate JNA uniforms.

'War Headquarters' Reports Croatian Attacks

LD2607155691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—First reports received today by the war Headquarters in Dvor na Uni say that—following yesterday's attack by the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard on the villages of Kozibrod and Jovac and positions held by the Army near Glina—a fierce counterattack was launched by rebels, i.e. members of the Seventh Banija Division.

Around 1000 a mortar attack on the villages of Struga and Kozibrod started. The attack lasted for an hour.

According to eyewitnesses and a patrol from the Bosanski Novi police station, following the mortar attack on Struga smoke was noticed coming from buildings in that village, which has been in the hands of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard for a month.

The TANJUG reporter was informed in the war headquarters that units of the First Battalion are moving above the village of Divusa. The battalion is moving toward positions held by the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard. According to the same source, Banija rebels took positions in Kamenica, Ivosevci, and Golik around 1200. On this occasion, there were no contacts with the other side, which implies that the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard have withdrawn from this sector.

Clashes around Divusa and Kozibrod, and on approaches to Kostajnica and Glina, were under way today at 1200. There is no information about casualties.

Seselj Denies Special Units in Croatia

AU2707192591 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Report by Dusko Petrovic]

[Text] Dr. Vojislav Seselj, president of the Serbian Radical Party, visited Borovo Selo today.

[Begin Seselj recording] The Serbian people who are in the most threatened regions should persist and demonstrate as much patience and [word indistinct] as possible because everything is heaped on their backs. Much depends on their strength, courage, and persistence. [end recording]

[Petrovic] Are your party's units ready to help at this moment?

[Begin Seselj recording] We do not have any party units whatsoever. We are registering volunteers throughout Serbia and sending them where they are needed. They

appear in those villages where Serbian peasants ask for them, and they immediately join units of residents there and place themselves under the command of the village headquarters.

Therefore, we do not have any of our own special units at all in these areas, nor is there a need for this. We are all Serbs nowadays, regardless of our party affiliation. We do not recognize any party divisions at all until Serbia's borders are secured. [end recording]

Dr. Vojislav Seselj, president of the Serbian Radical Party, met with Lukijan, bishop of Osijek [word indistinct], who said among other things: All Serbs must unite now because it is in their best interests. There have been enough divisions.

Deputy Interior Minister Says No New Clashes

LD2707193991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb July 27 (TANJUG)—Deputy Interior Minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Milan Brezak, told a news conference that 'as of Saturday afternoon, there were no more clashes in Croatia'.

Breza warned foreign journalists he 'cannot guarantee safety in parts of Croatia which are not controlled by Croatian authorities'.

He said that the 'forces of the Croatian interior ministry withdrew from (?glina) in central parts of Croatia, because they could not resist the mortar and [word indistinct] attack!'

According to Brezak, 'terrorists and the YPA (Yugoslav People's Army) carried out a joint attack on Glina on Friday', but he did not give any proof for the statement.

The command of the Fifth Army District, which covers Slovenia and part of Croatia, yesterday said that 'Croatian policemen first opened fire on YPA units'.

Sisak Civil Defense on Full Alert

LD2607152191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—In connection with the latest developments in Banija, Croatian radio reported "that the presidium of the Sisak municipal assembly and its executive council have decided to put the civil defense headquarters and civil defense special units on full alert." Enterprises and institutions were asked to undertake everything to secure their facilities and ensure normal production.

The same source said "obviously coordinated terroristic attacks have started in Banija. The first attack was on the town of Glina, later Vidusevac, Juhinac, and Prekopa were attacked. After these attacks, Topusko, Hrvatska Kostajnica, Majur, and Kozibrod were also assaulted."

"All communication lines with this area are cut off," the radio reports.

TANJUG Roundup on Croatian Violence 26 Jul

LD2607194391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—Armed conflicts continued today in areas of the Yugoslav republic of Croatia with a mixed Croatian-Serbian population.

In the area of the village of Plastovo, in the Sibenik municipality on the Adriatic coast, battles continued today even though units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) Knin corps had set up a buffer zone around 22:00 local time Thursday, separating the conflicting Croatian police and Serbian Krajina formations.

Police chief in the Serbian autonomous region of Krajina Milan Martic said today in Knin that his militia would not withdraw from the Sibenik area.

The Serbian autonomous region of Krajina was unilaterally declared by the Serbs living in parts of Croatia where they are the majority population, and it is not recognized by the Croatian authorities.

Martic said that "fierce conflicts were expected over the next few days," and that in battles near Glina, three Krajina militiamen were slightly wounded, and "another 20 Croatian policemen had been arrested in the Banija and Kordun area."

According to claims by the local population, Croatian villages in the Sibenik area were showered with mortar fire today.

Four members of the Croatian national guard were wounded today while "clearing the ground" and several houses were damaged near Plastovo, in the vicinity of Sibenik.

The war headquarters at Dvor na Uni in Banija (central Croatia) announced today that "after this morning's attack by the Croatian police and guard on the Serbian villages of Kozibrod and Jovac and JNA-held positions in the vicinity of Glina, the local Serbian population had retaliated with a fierce counter-attack."

Battles between Serbs and the Croatian police and guard around Divusa and Kozibrod continued today, including at the approaches to Kostajnica and Glina.

There is no information on the dead or wounded on either side.

Croatian radio reported today, that in the area of Banija near Glina "coordinated terrorist attacks" on Croatian villages had started today.

"All links with the area are disrupted," reported the radio.

Croatian police and Croatian national guard are terrorizing Serbs in the vilage of Tovarnik in the vicinity of the border with the Yugoslav autonomous province of Vojvodina.

Radio Novi Sad reported today that Croatian police and guardsmen had "arrested 10-odd Serbs and escorted them in chains to Osijek or Vinkovci."

Radio Novi Sad reports that "several Serbian houses in Tovarnik have been destroyed and property plundered."

Croatian police beat up and inflicted great bodily harm on Predrag Vuksa a policeman from the Yugoslav republic of Serbia, who was travelling to his village in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

There is a growing number of Serbian refugees from Croatia in Semberija, in the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The Bijeljina community Red Cross has registered about 100 persons from Vinkovci and the village of Mirkovci.

BORBA Reports 180 Die in Banija Over Weekend

AU2907090191 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (AFP) — Serb-Croat battles left about 180 people dead in the Banija region of Croatia alone during the "bloody weekend", the Belgrade newspaper BORBA reported on Monday [29 July].

One hundred of the dead were Croatian policemen killed since Friday night in the villages of the area where the two nationalities live side by side, south east of Zagreb.

The worst of the fighting took place along the river Una which marks the border with Bosnia-Hercegovina, said BORBA, considered one of the most reliable newspapers in the country.

"The Croatians are making coffins as fast as they can for their dead," BORBA reported.

Croation television reported on Monday that more than "1,000 terrorists", meaning Serbians, are in forests in the are where fighting has taken place.

Earlier Monday a senior Croatian policeman told the television more than 35 people had been massacred by Serbs before dawn on Saturday in the village of Struga, 120 kilometers (80 miles) southeast of Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

Duro Brodarac, the police chief in neighboring Sisak, said between 35 and 40 people were killed before the Army moved in and stopped the violence.

Reached by telephone in Sisak, the chief of surgery of the town's hospital said the bodies of nine Croatian policemen had been brought in.

A police officer in Sisak said some 200 Serbian militiamen had attacked the village during the night, shooting indiscriminately at the villagers.

"They took 37 Croatian civilians hostage and used them as human shields against the police," he said, adding that several hostages were killed on the spot.

A Croatian Information Ministry spokesman said that beyond the nine policemen killed, it was not clear exactly how many civilians had died in the attack. "The village is now controlled by Serbs and we can't be more specific," he said in an interview here.

The attack came at a time of renewed violence between Croatia's minority Serbs and Croats, sparked by Croatia's attempts to gain independence from the rest of Yugoslavia.

Spegelj Defends National Guard Force

LD2807214891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Excerpt] The National Guard Corps is permitted as a method of organization not only by the Croatian constitution and laws, but also by the Federal Constitution and laws. It is not a matter of an illegal paramilitary organization, and the conflicts in Croatia are not interethnic, but rather, this is a conflict with terrorism within a law-governed state, General Martin Spegelj, commander of the Croatian National Guard Corps, said in a lengthy conversation with journalists from German television's ZDF.

Replying to the first question by the ZDF journalist on the organization of the National Guard Corps, Spegelj said: The National Guard is organized within the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP]; there are constables, police, specialist departments, and the National Guard Corps. The Guard has a different task and organization from that of the police, constables, and special departments. The Guard is obliged to establish order and peace throughout the Republic of Croatia, and tends (?to be involved in) anti-terrorist tasks. The fact that I am head of the Guard is completely incidental. It could have been someone else, but a professional was selected. The Guard is organized on military principles; squad [desetina - 10 people], platoon [vod - 30 people], company [ceta - about 100 people], batallion, brigade, and the complete Guard. It has a legally based system of recruiting, with a call-up system from among civilians and the police. They are paid. In other words, they are professionals. Guardists first go on a training course for a very short time because they have all completed their military service and are capable soldiers, so they need a relatively short time of 10 to 15 days of training and then they are sent into these formations.

We in Croatia have a job dealing with terrorism, which is stimulated from Serbia. This is not unknown to you. Over a very wide area, where mainly or partially Serbs live, terrorism has appeared, but our armed possibilities

are small, and as a result of this we were forced to develop the Guard, Spegelj said.

The journalist went on to ask: [Croatian] President Tudjman has said that Croatia is sufficiently strong to confront any war against it. How do you assess the strength of the National Guard Corps? Could the National Guard Corps resist a possible attack by the Yugoslav Army?

My job is to assess the configuration of forces in the military sphere, Spegelj replied. The Yugoslav Army, in terms of the number of its soldiers, tanks, aircraft, and personnel carriers, and in terms of the artillery at its disposal, is much more powerful. This is evident, but motives and morale are, in this kind of conflict, the only, or at least the most important factors of supremacy. Mr. Tudjman was also thinking of this when he said that Croatia could resist and confront. This was demonstrated in the campaign against Slovenia. [passage omitted]

Corps HQ Defends Army Actions in Banija

LD2807194991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 28 July (TANJUG)—The Zagreb Corps Headquarters today made public a special report on the role of units of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [JNA] in the separation of opposing sides in the area of Banija [Croatia].

"In several places in the area of Banija widespread clashes took place on 26 and 27 July between units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the republic of Croatia and the National Guard Corps, on the one hand, and the armed people on the other," it says in the report.

"For the purpose of stopping the clashes, in order to separate the opposing sides, and in order to ensure peace, units of the JNA were engaged. The intervention of JNA units has been portrayed inaccurately and maliciously in a completely distorted light and role in the information media and by some official organs of the republic of Croatia, probably with the sole aim of discrediting the JNA and frustrating its peaceful mission designed to prevent civil war," the Zagreb Corps Headquarters believes.

The Headquarters describes some incidents in concrete terms:

"On 26 July at about 1330 hours the intervention of the JNA was requested by the Crisis Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia because of a widespread armed conflict which broke out between units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP] and the armed people in the area of the municipality of Dvor na Uni and in the villages of Kuljani and Struga."

"A unit of the JNA from the Petrinja garrison intervened," secured a cease-fire, separated the opposing sides, and enabled help to be given to the injured, wounded, and homeless. "On this occasion members of the JNA helped four citizens of the villages of Zamlaca and Struga, made it possible for the dead to be brought out, and help was given to 35 members of the MUP [of Croatia] by transporting them in personnel carriers to the Kostajnica police station," the report says. [passage omitted]

"From [these] events and incidents the principled behavior of JNA units is evident. Units of the JNA are not participating and not supporting either side, though it is accused maliciously and for propaganda purposes of doing so. It replies to and protects itself from attacks by opening fire, something which is in the spirit of the orders and instructions of the Supreme Command," it says in the report of the Zagreb Corps Headquarters, accompanied by the assertion that units of the JNA will continue to remain in the area of Banija "for the purpose of preventing clashes in the spirit of the decisions of the SFRY Presidency."

Clashes in Republic Updated

LD2807173591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1551 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Otocac, Yugoslavia, July 28 (TANJUG)—Shooting was reported last night in several towns in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia with a predominantly Serbian population.

A civilian was killed during an attack from mortars and automatic weapons on Otocac, a town in central Croatia the majority of whose residents are Serbs. The local police said some 30 shells were fired at the town.

A member of the Serbian armed formations in Banija, a region in Central Croatia, died from the Wounds sustained in an armed clash with Croatian police and National Guard last Friday in Dvor na Uni.

The medical centre in Banja Luka said that six members of the Serbian armed formations from Banija are being treated in the centre and that one of them sustained severe injuries.

Sporadic shots were also heard in Slavonia, a region in Eastern Croatia, between the villages of Svinjarevci, most of whose residents are Croats, and the Serbian village of Sremske Laze.

In Knin, the capital of the so-called Serbian Autonoous Region of Krajina, unidentified attackers last night shot at four houses whose owners are Croats.

So far, a total of 28,865 Serbs from the Republic of Croatia have fled to the Republic of Serbia.

The Serbian Red Cross Organization said today that the number of refugees from Croatia had increased by 339 persons since yesterday.

For the past two months, areas in Croaoia with a predominantly Serbian population have been the scenes

of armed clashes between members of the Croatian police and National Guard on one side, and armed Serbs on the other.

The clashes escalated after Croatia proclaimed independence last month and announced its intention to secede from Yugoslavia. Serbs living in Croatia want to remain in Yugoslavia.

Army Corps Warns Against Croatian Actions

LD2807141191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Tuzla, July 28 (TANJUG)—The Tuzla Corps of the Yugoslav Army warned on Sunday that the Croatian Police and National Guard are secretely preparing for 'launching new actions aimed at spreading the fighting to the area of Djakovo,' a part of Slavonija in north-eastern Croatia which has so far been comparatively calm.

The Tuzla Corps, which covers that part of Croatia, today announced that arms are being secretely and urgently distributed to civilians in Djakovo and that they are being taken at night to actions in the direction of Osijek, Vinkovac and Vukovar, towns in Slavonia where fighting is under way.

The statement says that members of the Croatian Police and the National Guard in Djakovo sometimes disguise themselves in stolen Yugoslav Army uniforms with an intention to 'impute their dirty terrorist acts to army units in the area.'

The Tuzla Corps also warns that the families of Yugoslav Army officers have been exposed to 'especially strong pressure' and intimidation in that part of Croatia.

Report on National Salvation Government

LD2707233391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 27 (TANJUG)—Zagreb VECERNJI LIST daily, close to the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), says today it is likly that the members of a new "government of national salvation" of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia will include those of the opposition democratic changes (ex-communists) and right liberal parties.

The daily says that this holds for ex-communists Ivica Racan (formerly chief of Croatian communists), Josip Vrhovec (former Yugoslav foreign minister), Zdravko Tomac (party ideologist), retired General Antun Tus, and liberal Drazen Budisa who was among the leaders of the 1971 nationalist movement in Croatia.

Arguing for this concept of a new government, the paper stresses that "Croatia needs ability rather than ideology... The sole criterion being who can do how much for Croatia." As for Croatia, says the paper, "there is only one party—Croatian."

VECERNJI LIST recalls that Franjo Greguric, assigned with forming a new government, is also member of the Democratic cchanges Party, and adds that Croatia's interest should stand above all divisions and "political-ideological differences and personal relationships."

The paper argues especially in favour of Vrhovec's entering the government, asserting that he "had long ago demonstrated how one should fight for Croatia" by his "waging political wars" with President of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic "and his political gunmen." Vrhovec, says the paper, is "a man with connections in the world, and these connections are what Croatia needs most badly today."

In signalling the election of opposition members to a new government, VECERNJI LIST writes that "the Departments of Defence and Internal Affairs, Information, and especially Foreign Affairs, are of exceptional significance today."

Protests Against Army's 'Open Aggression'

LD2607133191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, Jul 26 (TANJUG)—The government of Yugoslavia's Republic of Croatia has accused the Yugoslav People's Army of "brutally attacking the territory of the Republic of Croatia" and of "an increasingly open aggression in which many lives of Croatian citizens have already been lost".

In letters of protest addressed to the State Presidency, the Federal Government and the Federal Defence Secretariat, the Croatian Government demanded that "every use of weapons by the Army against the population and forces maintaining order in the Republic of Croatia be immediately prevented."

It also demanded that "the Army units deployed in Croatian territory withdraw to barracks, in accordance with the Brioni Declaration" and that "the responsibility be determined of all those in the military hierarchy who are superior to local commanders whose units committed war crimes".

Listing the examples of "inhuman attacks on Croatian policemen in Croatian territory", the Croatian Government also demanded that "an urgent and detailed investigation be conducted into all such cases" and that "those responsible for the crimes be brought to justice".

If these demands are not met, a statement issued last night said, we will consider that the Yugoslav Army is beyond control of the federal institutions and we shall view it in the future as an army of occupation whose sole aim is to destroy the lives of the Croatian population, seize Croatian territories and overthrow the legitimate Croatian authorities".

The Yugoslav Presidency is meeting in Belgrade today to discuss the implementation of its decisions of May 9

relating to the disbanding of paramilitary formations in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

Reporter Details Clashes in Glina Area

AU2607161791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Slavisa Djordjevic report]

[Text] The armed clashes in Croatia are not abating. From the numerous reports of our correspondents, we will first give you the information on this morning's events in Glina. Our reporter Slavisa Djordjevic:

[Begin Djordjevic recording] [Machine-gun fire heard in the background] The sound you have just heard was recorded this morning at 0954 [0754 GMT], actually somewhat later, when the [?members] of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP] and the National Guard Corps, about 500 of them, attacked the Army troops stationed in Glina.

Surprised by this treacherous attack, only some of the [word indistinct] troop carriers managed to return fire. The Yugoslav People's Army immediately received support from Territorial Defense and Serbian volunteers units, and then by the specialist units from the center for training our [word muffled by machine gun fire] arrived immediately. (?Early this morning), according to information from headquarters, MUP forces have destroyed one troop carrier belonging to the Army. All military units are not yet returning fire. The commander of the tank unit, Colonel Grujica Boric, according to Dusan Jovic, chairman of the Glina Commune, is in his tank and not ordering return fire.

Some troops, however, refuse to obey the colonel, and are battling the strong MUP forces. The residents of Glina, Dvor na Uni and other places have already pronounced the colonel a traitor of the Serbian people. [machine-gun fire].

In the fighting which is still going on, an armored carrier belonging to MUP forces was also destroyed in addition to the Army's troop carrier, and there are many wounded among the police. It is assumed that there are also many dead due to the intense mortar and machine-gun fire from the Territorial Defense and the specialists of the Krajina Secretariat for Internal Affairs. [machine-gun fire].

The most intense fighting is still going on around (?Djukinac) and Prekopa. The buildings that were occupied by the MUP were destroyed and the police were driven from most of their positions. Fierce clashes are taking place along the entire length of the borders of Glina, Kozibrod, Kostojnica, and Dvor na Uni. Since the telephone lines with that area were disabled at the very beginning of the conflict, your reporter is addressing you from Bosanski Novi. [end recording]

Army Issues Statement on Glina Events

LD2607193991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Following the news about today's armed clashes in the Glina area, the Fifth Military District Information Service is authorized to announce the following:

The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] unit under Colonel Boric's command has already been stationed for a long time in Glina where its task is to prevent intranational armed clashes. In the course of this day in the vicinity of the villages of Prokop and Vidusevac near Glina, villagers clashed with forces of the Ministry for Internal Affairs of Croatia. In the course of these clashes, fire was opened by the members of the Ministry for Internal Affairs on a YPA unit. The YPA unit returned fire.

There were neither casualties nor damage on the part of the YPA. Hence, the report broadcast in the second news and current affairs of Belgrade Television that a YPA armored carrier was allegedly destroyed is untrue, as is the claim that Colonel Boric, the commander of this unit, did not permit fire. All the other claims about the conduct of Colonel Boric and casualties suffered on the part of the YPA are untrue and tendentiously interpreted.

Policemen Reported Tortured to Death

AU2907085691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0500 GMT 29 July 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Croatian television yesterday evening showed the footage of the bodies of 9 Croatian policemen mutilated after the Friday [26 July] clashes in Banija. Doctors confirmed that the wounded policemen were tortured by Chetnik terrorists with side arms [hladno orozje].

Chetniks carried out a similar massacre in Struga village in Banija. During their rampage through the village the terrorists killed Croats whom they were pushed in front of them like a human barrier. At the same time they threw bombs at residential premises. On this occasion the Yugoslav Army has intervened and prevented an even worst slaughter of the civilians.

Fighting in Erdut Overnight

LD2907082191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Report by correspondent Amoreta Hohsaver from Osijek]

[Text] This morning the Orlovnjak farm again became the target for a terrorist attack from the direction of the old part of Tenja. The other target favored by the terrorists, Erdut, was not spared attacks overnight. National Guard Corps members were fired at from the direction of Bogojevo and from an army patrol boat

anchored in the port on the Danube. Two illuminating rockets and several shells were fired. There was also a barrage of fire from small arms.

The technical center in Borovo Naselje was fired at from automatic weapons from the direction of Borovo Selo. The fire went on for about 10 minutes. At about 0200 [0000 GMT] Dunavska Street was hit by two grenades fired from Backa on the opposite bank of the Danube.

There was also weapons fire in Baranja overnight. The police station in Beli Manastir was fired on also. Two mortar shells and several bullets fired by as yet unidentified persons slightly injured two members of the reserve forces of the Croatian Internal Affairs Ministry. At 0020 in Darda an explosive device went off in a car wash site.

In Osijek three strong separate explosions damaged a cafe and two private houses. The explosions were caused by explosive devices. There was an explosion early this morning in Ivanovac caused by an explosive device. An investigation into this incident is under way.

Reaction to 'Slaughter' by 'Chetnik Band'

LD2807192791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] News of the slaughter which a Chetnik band carried out on nine Croatian policemen, and the bestial murder of several dozen innocent civilians in the villages of Zamlaca and Struga near Kozibrod, has been received with astonishment, disgust, and bitterness. This crime, unprecedented in this area even in the Second World War, has once again confirmed the kind of methods being used by the promoters of a Greater Serbian scenario to realize their goals. Seven members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP], who were injured in the clashes with the terrorists near Kostajnica, were also brought to Sisak hospital this afternoon. Most of them will undergo surgery.

'Chetniks' Reportedly 'Massacre' Civilians

LD2807182191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Report by correspondents Branko Kanizaj and Viktor Tadic]

[Excerpts] [Kanizaj] Correspondents Branko Kanizaj and Viktor Tadic reporting: We would not want to be the first—but nevertheless we are—to report the tragic, terrible, and horrible news about a massacre that a Chetnik band has perpetrated against innocent inhabitants in some villages near Kozibrod. It is true that the Chetniks perpetrated a massacre against the civilian population, and before this some other terrible deeds. However, my colleague Viktor Tadic has been at a news conference in the Sisak police administration. Listen to what he has recorded:

[Tadic] It is very difficult to say what kind of massacre this is, said Djuro Brodarac at the beginning of the news conference. A Chetnik band in fact drove about 40 prisoners from the village of Zamlaca in front of them in a line and, Brodarac added, whoever stopped would simply have his throat cut. In other words, would be murdered in cold blood and not simply killed. This is a matter mainly of older people. They then went into Struga where, it is said, they burned down business premises, buildings, and haystacks, and they fired shots at everything that moved. Five wounded police were also here. They even stripped them naked and in this way they massacred the naked and the injured. They even stripped the dead and [words indistinct]. Some of the inhabitants in Struga were also murdered in cold blood by Chetnik knives, Brodarac said.

[Kanizaj] We do not at this moment have figures available, do we?

[Tadic] No, at this moment we do not have an indication of numbers. However, we have managed to obtain an integral [word indistinct] from the Sisak police chief, at which, you see, all details have been set out, which we will broadcast in the course of our current affairs program.

[Kanizaj] And we have also learned that a large number of ambulances, I would say, have arrived at Sisak hospital from the area of Kozibrod and Croatian Kostajnica. Unfortunately, they have not only brought in injured people, but nine dead members of the forces at the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUPL] of Croatia who died in clashes with the Chetnik band. We do not have their names, but we know that they were massacred in a bestial way. Some did not die immediately of gunshot wounds or grenades, but they were massacred by Chetnik daggers. All the dead have been filmed by Spanish and Finnish television crews, as well as by Croatian television. They have been taken off for an autopsy, so a picture of this terrible crime will get around the world. [passage omitted]

Shootings, Explosions Continue in Vukovar Region

AU2807163791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Report by Mirko Stankovic]

[Excerpt] As usual for the Vukovar region, occasional shootings could be heard last night. Here is a report by Mirko Stankovic about this and about an unusual thing, a celebration held in the area:

[Stankovic] Crazy shootings and bombings still continue in the Vukovar region, so its citizens have had another sleepless night. Both volley fire and sporadic shots from automatic weapons were heard at the (?fairground), near the grammar school, at (?Mitnica), Kriva Bara, Borovo Selo, and some other places.

During the night, somebody completely destroyed the BORBA newsstand at the (?fairground), and unknown people have thrown an explosive device on the London cafe bar in [name indistinct] owned by Mihajlo Katalina, a Serbian.

In the region of (?Mitnica), the house of Dragan Stagnaja, former militiaman of the Vukovar Secretariat for Internal Affairs, was bombed and burned to the ground. Also bombed and heavily damaged was the Keni boutique, an acoustic equipment shop in the very center of the town owned by the brothers Radivoje and Jovan Dragosavac, also Serbians.

Let us also say that the mystery of who perpetrated the attack two nights ago against the unit of the Yugoslav People's Army that [word indistinct] the 25 May bridge between Ilok and Backa Palanka. Those were the members of the so-called National Guard wearing civilian clothes. Only two days ago, however, these same guardsmen offered a truce and then decided that their fighters should change into civilian clothes and start settling accounts with the Army. [passage omitted]

Osijek, Vukovar Officials on 'Bloody War'

LD2807125391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1022 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, July 28 (TANJUG)—Slavonia is not a scene of skirmishes but of a 'bloody war for the defence of Croatia,' local official in charge of defence in the Croatian town of Osijek Branimir Glavas said in a special Croatian television programme on Saturday evening. Tomislav Mercep, official of the town of Vukovar who also appeared in the programme, said that the Croatian National Guard was 'ethnically mixed.'

Besides Croats, the National Guard also includes Hungarians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Moslems from Bosnia, ethnic Albanians who have deserted the Yugoslav Army and a 'considerable number of Serbs,' said Mercep.

Of late, the Croatian National Guard has been actively involved in clashes with armed civilians in settlements populated largely with Serbs, and, occasionally, in clashes with Yugoslav Army units.

Knin 'Retalively Peaceful'; Some Gunfire

LD2807123491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Summary] Knin, 28 Jul (TANJUG)—A relatively peaceful night in Knin was from time to time interrupted by short machinegun bursts and individual shots from firearms. An explosive device was thrown at a Croatian-owned private house, while some others were exposed to gunfire. This information was confirmed by the Knin police station this morning.

Croatia's Cvitan Accuses Officers of Waging War

LD2607131791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Colonels and lieutenant colonels are waging a war against Croatia, said Onesin Cvitan, Minister of Internal Affairs of Croatia [MUP], today. The new MUP leader added that troop commanders in the immediate command are attacking Croatia. In Cvitan's words, they are directly linked with "certain factions in Army leaderships" and are obeying orders outside the regular channels. In Cvitan's opinion this proves that it is not a matter of a classical coup, but of the "disobedience of a cadre of lieutenant colonels".

"Things are escaping control," Cvitan said and called on the military district commands to explain themselves and do something, because they will "be held responsible" if they do not dissociate themselves from these "actions and inobedience."

When several foreign journalists asked Minister Cvitan what this means in practice—that the Croatian Government protested by threatening the SFRY Presidency that it would "consider the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] an occupying army" if it did not meet the five demands put forth yesterday evening—he did not have an answer. He first tried to explain why the Croatian Government protested after the events in Erdut and then said that he had "no comment" to the repeated question.

Cvitan denied claims that the Croatian National Guard and MUP took any offensive actions against the YPA units. When asked whether the Croatian MUP is still controlling the units of the National Guard and the police, Cvitan replied that "it still is."

Albanians Stopped in Krusevac

LD2707200391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Krusevac, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—The Krusevac Secretariat for Internal Affairs [SUP] in a routine traffic check today stopped three buses full of Albanians.

These so-called seasonal workers stated that they were off to work in Switzerland. Among the passengers stopped about 20 are without appropriate work visas and one person is banned from entering Switzerland.

There is evidence that the passengers in these buses are reinforcements for the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP].

All of the buses were stopped this evening in front of the buildng of the Krusevac SUP and an investigation into the real purpose of their journey is still under way.

'Captain Dragan' Says 'No More War' in Banija

LD2707213491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dvor Na Uni, July 27 (TANJUG)—As of today, there is no more war in Banija following the severe clashes with the armed forces of Croatia near Glina yesterday, the chief instructor of the armed forces of the Serbian Autonomous Region (SAR) Krajina, known as 'Captain Dragan,' told journalists this evening.

'As there are no longer any stronger Ustasha outposts in Banija, there is no more war here, and there will be none since the strongest Ustasha formations have been broken up,' 'Captain Dragan' said.

Croatian Deputy Interior Minister Milan Brezak also told a news conference today that 'on saturday afternoon, there are no more clashes in Croatia.'

Brezak said that 'Croatian Interior Ministry forces have withdrawn from Glina since they could not offer resistance to the mortar and tank 'joint attack' (?Chetnik), terrorists and the Yugoslav People's Army.'

The chief instructor of the armed forces of SAR Krajina, which is not recognized by the Croatian authorities, said in a message to the 'Ustasha' that 'yesterday's clashes should be the last warning to them to withdraw, if they do not want to die.'

'Captain Dragan' said his fighters were 'not Chetniks, as the Ustasha call them, but liberators of their villages.'

Two Policemen Killed in Latest Attacks

LD2807001491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] The police administration in Sisak reported this evening that in the village of Rosulje near Hrvatska Kostajnica this afternoon heavy gunfire against reinforcements of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs which were heading toward Hrvatska Kostajnica and Kozibrod; members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs were shot at from almost every house in the village. Policeman Predrag Skrbina from Novska was killed in the attack in Rosulje, and six members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were wounded.

The police force fired back and terrorist ambushes are now being destroyed. As has been learned, the terrorists' side suffered many casualties.

This evening mortars were fired from the direction of the village of Cukar on Hrvatska Kostajnica, leaving policeman Josip Iverac from Kutina dead. The attack was repulsed. According to the police administration in Sisak, terrorists opened mortar fire on Sunja in the municipality of Sisak from the direction of the village of Drljace and Cetvrtkovac. Twenty-seven grenades were fired. There were no casualties, but immense material damage was caused.

According to the police headquarters in Susak, this afternoon in the village of Hrastovica in the municipality of Petrinja guns were fired from an Army vehicle on an Interior Ministry patrol. None of the policemen were wounded.

According to the latest details from the police, Army aircraft were overflying Petrinja, Gornji Vidusevac near Glina, Sunja, Hrvatska Kostajnica, and Kostajnicki Majur this evening.

Five Wounded Policemen Stabbed to Death

LD2707160291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Apart from mortar fire showering upon Croatian villages around topusko, there are no new details about clashes in the Banija area except for one report which is horrible indeed, Djuro Brodarec, head of the Sisak police, said at the news conference. Following yesterday's ferocious clashes near Glina, five wounded members of the Ministry for Internal Affairs were captured by the outlaws and today's confirmed report says that all five of them were stabbed to death. This appalling crime against the wounded policemen was committed by Cetnik Pero Orlovic. Their bodies will be soon sent to Zagreb, Brodarec said.

Tank Kills Policemen Protecting Army Column

LD2607201191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Report by Djuro Brodarac, head of the Sisak police administration, on "events" in Hrvatska Kostajnica 26 July]

[Excerpt] It was demanded that a police vehicle should drive ahead of the Army—that is, together with it—on its way to Kozibrod. There were eight police force members in the vehicle, members of the special unit from [word indistinct]. What happened at a certain point is something that we could not have even dreamed: In a joint action to prevent clashes between the terrorists and the Croatian population, a tank sped up and ran over the vehicle in front of it. Two Internal Affairs Ministry members were killed on the spot in this vehicle, one of them sustained extremely serious injuries and one only light injuries. To make this irony even greater, representatives of the Fifth Military District demanded, in an earlier conversation, an inquiry because shots had been allegedly fired from this vehicles on the tank. [passage omitted]

Policemen Killed in Glina Clash

LD2707073791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0630 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Glina, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—The number of casualties in yesterday's clashes between forces of the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs and the local population, in which the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]

intervened by creating a buffer zone, is increasing. Croatian Radio reported this morning from Sisak that the forces of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs had to withdraw from Glina, and that this morning it was established that a further five members of the police force had died. The names of the dead constables have not been announced.

Croatian Radio also reported fresh mortar attacks on Croatian villages in this part of Banija. There are fears for the fate of several foreign journalists. After the death yesterday of SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reported Egon Skotland, it was announced today that the whereabouts are not known of three Austrian and one U.S. journalist who were in the area of yesterday's conflict. There has been no news of them this morning.

Air Force Planes Respond To Fire From Ilok

LD2707213291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 27 jUL 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 27 (TANJUG)—Fire was again opened at around noon today in the broader Ilok region, Republic of Croatia, on planes of the Yugoslav Air Force.

The command of the Yugoslav Air Force and anti-aircraft defence said tonight that fire was opened from the infantry weapons on its planes as they flew over the region carrying out routine duties from the buildings of the Opatovac and Princippvac agricultural [word indistinct].

The crews responded to the attack with missile and machinegun fire, acting in keeping with orders in such circumstances.

The Yugoslav Air Force command warned in a public statement that it would act in the same way in the entire air space of Yugoslavia when its planes are attacked.

Army Reservists Mass in Sid

AU2607135091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Radovan Brankov report]

[Text] The war continues in Slavonia: Shooting could be heard last night in Sid. There are more and more reservists of the Yugoslav People's Army in Sid today. The concentration of these forces is a new hint that the same is being done with great threats in the neighboring Republic of Croatia. Members of the Croatian Guard and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are massing in the border villages surrounding Sid.

There are new casualties here every night. Attacks are occurring in places where, at least in the last few days, it has seemed to be peaceful. Early this morning because of shooting, many people fled from Tovarnik, a village in Croatia, across the fields to Sid. The refugees say that they have run away from Ustasha knives.

Serbian houses were set on fire in Tovarnik last night. Serbian residents who were in Tovarnik in the morning, are already in prisons in Vukovar and Osijek today.

104 Reportedly Killed in Dvor na Uni Clashes

LD2707151591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Summary] Dvor na Uni, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—In yesterday's clashes around Zamlaca, Struga, Kuljani, Volinja, and Kozibrod in Banija four members of the Krajina SAO [Serbian Autonomous Region] unit were killed and 17 wounded. It is also estimated that about 100 members of the Croatian Ministry for Internal Affairs [MUP] and the Croatian National Guard, as well as armed Croatian Democratic Community members, were also killed. The statement was made today by the spokesman of the Dvor na Uni municipal assembly, Marjan Janosevic. Clashes started at about 0630 GMT in the morning when the MUP and National Guard units launched a mortar attack on the armed forces of the Krajina SAO, which then launched a counterattack. Janosevic described the fighting as very fierce and said Yugoslav People's Army units established a buffer zone between Dvor na Uni and Kostajnica once the fighting stopped. Deceptive peace now reigns in this part of Banija, but locals believe new clashes could erupt at any moment.

Forces Flee After Fighting in Una Area

AU2707162691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Dragan Bera report from Dvor na Uni]

[Text] It is peaceful at the moment in the Pounje region between Dvor and Kostajnica where there was fierce fighting yesterday between Serbian volunteer units and forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and National Guard of Croatia. However, there was sporadic shooting this morning as a continuation of yesterday's afternoon and evening skirmishes, which were stopped at their height by the arrival of armored units of the Yugoslav People's Army from the Petrinja garrison.

These are the casualty figures for the fighting in the Pounje region: 14 dead on the side of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and Guard and more than 30 wounded, while on the side of the insurgents, there are four dead and 15 have suffered serious and minor wounds. There are also dead and wounded among civilians but it is not yet known how many.

Before the arrival of the Army, the Dvor insurgents had taken the villages of Zamlaca and Kuljani and seriously undermined the position of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Guard in Divusa and Kozibrod.

Even though in Zagreb they (?joke) and attack the Yugoslav People's Army, the fact is that this same Yugoslav People's Army stopped the fighting last night when the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and

the Guard had already been crushed and were in danger of being totally destroyed. This is confirmed by the fact that the Croatian policemen have fled on all sides. Some have fled by boat across the Una to Bosnia. Units of the Territorial Defense and residents of Dobrinja captured two members of the National Guard and handed them over to the public security station in Bosanski Novi where there are another eight escaped civilians from Croatia.

Five escaped members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard are still being sought in the [words indistinct].

Last night and this morning, the Army made it possible in the (?Dvor and Pounje region) for the warring sides to take away the dead and wounded. Because of all this, the balance of [words indistinct] cannot be considered final.

The Pounje region is being controlled by the Yugoslav People's Army at the moment and particularly the village of Struga where the fighting was fiercest.

Many Dead in Una Valley Clash

LD2707100491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0757 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—Yesterday and last night, Banija saw fresh victims. As TANJUG's war correspondent reports, the picture following the fighting was more gruesome and horrific last night than in preceding days, when there was also heavy fighting.

In the regions of the skirmishes between (Serbian) insurgents of the 7th Banija Division around the villages of Struga, Kozibrod, Umcani, and Divusa, and members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Croatian (National) Guard, according to initial, incomplete details we were able to obtain last night from the hospital in Dvor that four insurgents were killed, five were seriously injured, and 15 lightly injured. On the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and National Guard side there are many more dead. The figure of 14 dead relates only to the bodies which members of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] recovered from the roadside between Kostajnica and Dvor. Details of the dead and injured in the fields and woods, where they were dug in, are difficult to establish precisely at this point, but it is estimated that this figure runs into dozens. The more so since a number of civilians were involved. As we were told late last night by medical teams who were recovering the wounded from the battleground, the picture in the village of Struga is horrific. The bodies of the dead and wounded were lying in courtyards, on roads, and in the woods.

The latest information indicates that the fighting has died down, and that there was only sporadic shooting this morning.

Fighting Reportedly Continues in Sid Area

AU2707152091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Radovan Brankov report from Sid]

[Text] The Serbian villages in Croatia were shot at last night. Brsadin received machine-gun fire from Vukovar, and the village of Negoslavci was attacked by snipers from Vinkovci.

Groups of armed civilians last night (?attacked) from all directions units of the Yugoslav People's Army near the Brotherhood and Unity bridge. The civilian forces that carried out this attack are trapped on Rados Hill. The hill is surrounded by forces of the Yugoslav People's Army.

We have just received at this moment the latest news that about 15 minutes ago, the village of Mirkovci was again attacked from the villages of Ceric and Nustar, from two directions. The attack is a mortar attack, and the fierce firing is continuing. We do not have any information whatsoever from the village.

Germany Denies Having Trainers in Croatia

LD2607141391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1236 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, Jul 26 (TANJUG)—The German Defence Ministry today "strongly rejected" claims that 35 German instructors were killed when Yugoslav Air Force planes raided an arms depot in Novi Cakovci last Monday, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia." [sentence as received]

In a statement issued yesterday, which TANJUG received from the German Embassy in Belgrade, the ministry says that not a single member of the Bundeswehr has been present in Yugoslavia "at any moment."

"These absurd claims are pure fabrication," the statement says.

Ljubljana Radio Reports Attack on Glina

AU2607161691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] The situation in Croatia, especially in Banija, remains tense. At the regular Croatian Assembly news conference, a representative of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs confirmed that an attack on Glina started shortly after 1000 [0800 GMT]. The representative accused Chetnik terrorists of carrying out the attack, in which mortars and other heavy artillery were used. The Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs later telephoned General Uzelac, who assured them that the units of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] would respond to the attackers. The Army did not intervene until 1145 [0945 GMT]. In the meantime, over 85 grenades have fallen on Glina. There have been no casualties, according

to the information so far received, and only one civilian has sustained minor injuries.

HINA reports that around 1000 [0800 GMT] an offensive and mortar attack was launched upon the positions of the members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and National Guard in Topusko, a village in the Vrginmost commune. The positions around the police stations in Hrvatska Kostajnica, Kozibrod village in the commune of Dvor na Uni, and villages predominantly populated by Croats—Prekopa, Djukinac, Vidusevac near Glina—were also attacked. Sisak police station claims that this is a coordinated attack by Greater Serbian terrorists and Chetniks on the entire defense line running from Kozibrod to Topusko. The members of the Croatian police and the National Guard are currently successfully resisting the terrorist attacks. HINA also reports that the YPA has so far not interfered in the fighting. However, it also has not done anything to prevent terrorist attacks and the bombardment of civilians.

Other crisis areas of Croatia were reported relatively quiet last night and early this morning. There were no clashes, but several incidences of sabotage. An unidentified person lit a fire in the vicinity of Tenje. Approximately 5 hectares of wheat in the field were burned. Last night was the quietest night in Vinkovici in the last month, as only one incident took place— unidentified persons blew up a private watchmaker's workshop.

Croat Homes in Glina Shelled by YPA Tanks

LD2607234891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpt] We have been informed by the Sisak police administration that this evening fierce fire was opened—without any reason or motive—by tanks of the so-called Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA], which have taken up positions around the park in the center of Glina, on (?Jukinc). This is a part of town in the direction of Petrinja, inhabited purely by Croats. Family homes and businesses belonging to Croatian families were shelled one by one. [passage omitted]

New Mortar Attack on Mirkovci 27 Jul

AU2707150391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Mirko Stankovic report]

[Text] A mortar attack began at 1310 from the villages of Ceric and Nustar on neighboring Mirkovci. Mirko Stankovic has a report:

[Stankovic] It was relatively peaceful last night in the Vukovar area. There was sporadic shooting in the region of the forest of [word indistinct], the Veljko Vlahovic hamlet, and in the vicinity of [word indistinct] in Borovo Naselje. Light weapons were used in Berak, Sotin, and Borovo Selo, and at 0310 there was an armed provocation by members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the so-called National Guard against a unit of the Yugoslav People's Army that was keeping watch on the 25 May bridge between Ilok and Backa Palanka.

This happened despite the agreement that was reached a day earlier between the Vukovar police station, that is to say the commander of the constabulary in Ilok and Colonel Petar Grahovac, commander of the unit of the Yugoslav People's Army. It was agreed that the provocations would end, that traffic would be allowed to flow unhindered, and the maltreatment of travelers would be stopped. However, as usual, Djodan's storm troopers were lying this time, too, and in fighting with the unit of the Yugoslav People's Army they were pushed back and blocked on Rados Hill not far from Ilok.

At 1310, a mortar attack was begun by members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard on neighboring Mirkovci. The mortars are being fired from the villages of Nustar and Ceric. It is not discounted that there will be a counterattack with the same means but that will include Vinkovci.

Out of the 10 prominent Serbs from Tovarnik who were captured yesterday and transported in chains to the investigative prison in Osijek, six were released today while Jovica Medic, Bogdan Sedlic, (?Janko Curibur), and Bogdan Jekic were detained.

Democratic Community Fires Missiles at Nestin

LD2707155791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Nestin, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—Members of the Croatian Democratic Community launched two missiles from the direction of Ilok this morning on the village of Nestin in Srem [part of Vojvodina] on the slopes of Mt. Fruska Gora, the Backa Palanka municipality. Fortunately, the missiles did not hit their targets and one exploded in one of the small tributaries of the Danube.

The detonation was so powerful that all the villagers were disturbed and the state of emergency is in force in Nestin at the moment. Traffic across the bridge has been halted after the attack on Nestin and following a fierce exchange of fire between members of the Novi Sad corps guarding the 25th May bridge on the Danube, which divides Croatia and Serbia, and a group of armed civilians and members of the Ministry for Internal Affairs who opened fire at them from the direction of Ilok last night. At the same time, even the small boat used for transporting people from Nestin across [the Danube] to Backa Palanka is out of operation.

Nustar, Ceric Villages Hit by Mortar Fire

LD2707094491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Vinkovci, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—After the five-day calm and a relatively peaceful situation, with sporadic night shooting and automatic fire, which has unfortunately become an ordinary, every day occurance, mortar

fire was heard again this morning. At 0700, 20 grenades were fired from the village of Brsadin in the direction of the neighboring village of Nustar, and six grenades fell on the village of Ceric. According to the first incomplete information, two people were wounded in Nustar, and one civilian in Ceric.

Armed Units Attack Federal Army; No Casualties

LD2907154991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1157 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade July 29 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) today reported that armed units of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia last night carried out several attacks on its units but that not a single JNA soldier was "wounded or injured."

The information service of the First Military District, which covers Slavonija, eastern Croatia, cited that "fire was opened" at around midnight from the Croatian side of a bridge, which is a link with the Republic of Serbia, on JNA units which ensure the bridge. The JNA units "returned" fire.

The statement adds that "after a brief ceasefire" Croatian police and the National Guard (an illegal republican army) opened fire on a ship of the JNA river flotilla, which retaliated with "fierce artillery and cannon fire."

However, the police department in Osijek, center of Slavonia, accused the JNA for the attacks, a TANJUG journalist from the city reported.

The statement says the JNA units were attacked from infantry weapons also from the direction of Borovo Naselje in Slavonia, where Croats are a majority population. "JNA units reacted to this fire with fierce fire", the military statement sets out.

Several explosions were recorded in Osijek and Vinkovci and vicinity, cities in Slavonia, TANJUG journalists in the cities reported.

There were explosions at the entrances to two residential buildings in Osijek last night, a snack-bar and a car wash, but no one was injured. The material damage was great and all destroyed facilities, judging from names and surnames, belong to Serbs.

The police department in Osijek has been informed that two policemen were slightly injured in last night's attack on a Croatian police station in Beli Manastirm. Unidentified assailants threw two explosive devices at the police station building and opened machinegun fire out of automatic weapons, while the police retaliated.

An explosive device was activated on a Serbian firm's shoe store in the center of Vinkovci, while three mines were fired from Mirkovac, a village predominantly settled by Serbs, which exploded at a warehouse for waste material outside the city next to the railway tracks, a TANJUG journalist reported.

There was unrest last night in the region of the municipalities of Gospic and Otocac in Lika, central Croatia.

One Croatian policeman was wounded in attacks on Ljubova, near Gospic, where a unit of the Croatian police is stationed, the town's police department informed TANJUG's reporter. The attacks continued until dawn while the JNA will help in transferring the wounded policeman to a hospital in Gospic.

There were two blasts in Gospic, which destroyed two newsstands of BORBA, a news publishing house of Belgrade.

The Croatian police said that some 70 or so grenades last night were fired at Otocac and nearby villages, which are under its control, but fortunately there were no casualties.

Serbia

NIN: Serbia Must Face 'Economic Collapse'

LD2707002791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1213 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade weekly NIN writes in its latest issue that the Yugoslav republic of Serbia, "whether it be of small, medium or large size, must at some point in time come face to face with its economic collapse, close some of the fronts which have been opened everywhere, and begin to tackle problems instead of simply aggravating them."

"It is well known that Slobodan Milosevic grants concessions only when his back is up against the wall," NIN writes, adding that the recent agreement of the Serbian president to negotiate with the opposition was indicative in this context.

"It turned out, however, to be simply a successful demonstration of the exercise 'how to appease the opposition' at a time when the rating of Serbia's authorities was spiralling downwards," the weekly writes.

After several of what NIN calls "ridiculously conspirative" meetings of the president with opposition leaders fighting in Croatia flared up, the nation was re-homogenized and the opposition restored to its former decor status.

I regret that the talks took place at all, because one side (the opposition) acted patriotically and with naivte, whereas the other was setting traps, Vuk Draskovic, head of the republic's strongest opposition party, the Serbian Renewal Movement, said after the talks.

NIN writes that Milosevic, an experienced politician well capable of redirecting crisis situations to his own benefit, offered the opposition a replacement of all ministers except the prime minister.

The opposition rejected the offer, and instead opted for a partial boycott of the Serbian assembly: It decided to

refrain from participating in the body's legislative activites but is taking part in debates on questions of extreme importance to the nation.

Part of the blame for the outcome of the talks on a coalition government must be laid on the opposition itself—over the past few weeks it has rambled both programme- and activity-wise between radicalism and realism, NIN opines.

The weekly points to the coming local elections in Serbia in October as a test of public opinion.

The current self-adulation of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia could easily blow up in its own face, NIN writes.

'No Danger of a Disaster' at Krsko Power Plant

AU2907113991 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1058 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] The report of a French newspaper that the reactor of the Slovene Krsko nuclear power plant had allegedly suffered damage as a result of attacks has caused concern in Styria. A spokesman of the Regional Warning Center of the Styrian Government said that the operators in Krsko have been requested to present an official report. So far, it has only been learned from Krsko that there was no danger of a disaster, as the French paper had reported.

According to information available so far, reserve electricity lines have been damaged by fighting. The facility itself has not been damaged, however. The official report of the power plant operators is expected to arrive this afternoon.

Serbian Facilities Report No Radiation Increase

AU2607204091 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The measurements taken by the Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute, the Dr. Dragomir Karajovic Institute, and the Vinca Institute on the Crni Vrh and Kopaonik mountains and in Belgrade in the last few days show that there is no deviation from the natural level of radiation. [passage omitted]

The news on radiation from the Kozloduy nuclear power station was not confirmed at readings at Crni Vrh near Bor. The instruments in the Zajecar Department for Nuclear Medicine did not register any increase in radiation either.

Nobody knows whether this is disinformation or whether the god of wind is helping us this time. In any case, according to what is happening on the border, caution and alertness are not our strong points.

Police Intercept 800 Albanians

LD2807162591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Krusevac, 28 Jul (TANJUG)—The Krusevac Secretariat for Internal Affairs has intercepted 16 buses carrying about 800 young Albanians since this morning. The buses are owned by private haulers, mostly from Pristina and other towns in Kosovo and Metohija. All the Albanians said "they are going to work in Switzerland."

Most of them, however, did not have appropriate documentation. Moreover, instead of producing their passports and work visas a large number of them produced just their school registration cards since they did not even have their regular identification cards.

Following some indications there is a well-founded suspicion that Zagreb is the final destination of these young Albanians, the so-called temporary workers.

All the Albanians on board these buses who were caught without appropriate documents have been sent home.

Muslim Party in Sandzak Marks First Anniversary

AU2707204491 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Many people expected that the first anniversary of the Party of Democratic Action for Serbia, which was marked today in Novi Pazar, would be the opportunity to proclaim the autonomy of the Sandzak. Instead, in the city [word indistinct], in front of several thousand people in rainy weather, Sulejman Ugljanin, introduced this time as president of the Muslim National Council for the Sandzak and the Party of Democratic Action for Serbia, claimed that if Yugoslavia collapses, the Sandzak and Kosovo will be new republics.

In his speech, Ugljanin said that a year ago the idea of the Party of Democratic Action in Novi Pazar [words indistinct], and it is now an organization of all the Muslims of the Sandzak. He also claimed that Sandzak Muslims speak the Bosnian language and write in the Latin script and that they will never at any cost accept the Serbo-Croatian language and Cyrillic. He also stated that despite this party's message of peace, most Serbian neighbors accept the Greater Serbian policy and [words indistinct].

Apart from Ugljanin, who was the last to speak at this meeting, which lasted for about an hour and a half and was announced as a cultural-entertainment program with the participation of singers and entertainers from Bosnia, several representatives of the Party of Democratic Action from Yugoslavia and abroad also spoke.

Alija Izetbegovic's special envoy Irfan Ajanovic, who is vice president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, claimed that the Muslims did not get what they deserved after the war and that cultural and scientific institutions

of the Muslim people still do not exist today. He also said that there is no (?force) that could in any way [word indistinct] the Muslim people.

[Name indistinct], president of the Party of Democratic Action for Slovenia and Croatia, said that the Muslims in these parts of the country are particularly [word indistinct], but he then added that they will oppose any negation of the Muslim identity no matter where it originates.

Veton Suroi, [word indistinct] of the parliamentary party of Kosovo, also took part in the meeting, saying that Muslim Albanians oppose force in a peaceful way and [words indistinct].

The whole meeting took place without incident, and flags of the Party of Democratic Action and the Muslim Religious Community [Islamska verska zajednica] could be seen in the stadium. During the day there were no provocations in the town, and a heavy police presence had apparently been instituted quite needlessly in Novi Pazar.

Hungarian Statements Could 'Undermine' Relations

LD2607174291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Novi Sad, July 26 (TANJUG)—A recent statement by Hungarian Foreign Ministry representative Ivan Baba, is 'the continuation of a series of statements and political activities by the Hungarian Government, which could seriously undermine the good- neighbourly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia, and especially between Hungary and the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia,' as set out by the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Secretariat for International Cooperation.

In today's statement, the Secretariat recalls that Baba had said that 'the government had not corrected Prime Minister Jozsef Antall,' who recently said that 'in the event of Yugoslavia's falling apart, it would be necessary to review Vojvodina's position.' According to Antall 'it need not be, as up until now, within the Republic of Serbia.'

'Vojvodina Premier Radoman Bozovic in an interview to the Hungarian daily MAGYAR HIRLAP, made a friendly gesture and expressed readiness to overcome the misunderstanding by saying that the Hungarian Government had later corrected the prime minister's stand,' says the statement.

Vojvodina's Secretariat for International Cooperation once more recalls that the 'Trianon Treaty did not refer to Yugoslavia's internal borders and that the citizens of Srem, Banat and Backa had voluntarily decided on November 24 and 25, 1918, that they wished to live in the Serbian monarchy.

The Trianon Treaty was concluded in 1920 between the countries of the Entente and Hungary, and under it Hungary recognized the full independence of the Monarchy of Serbs, Croatians and Slovenians (SHS), later to become Yugoslavia. Hungary renounced its rights to territories which had belonged to it under the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy and which later become part of the SHS monarchy.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

President Says U.S. 'Not Sufficiently Informed'

LD2607193891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Washington, July 26 (TANJUG)—The situation in Yugoslavia is 'very confused' and the international community can do much in easing it, as President of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Alija Izetbegovic said today.

The current situation demands greater United States engagement, Izetbegovic said and added that a real threat of civil war existed, as the situation was worsening daily.

Asked about the purpose of his visit, Izetbegovic said he believed Washington was not sufficiently informed about the situation in Yugoslavia, because it was changing very quickly. Right decisions can be taken only on the basis of correct information, Izetbegovic said.

He warned that a civil war, should it break out in Bosnia-Hercegovina, would spread throughout Yugoslavia, and probably the Balkans, while the question of the further destabilization of the currently restless regions, like Romania and the Soviet Union, would also be raised.

Tupurkovski Addresses Peace Rally

LD2807211391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2031 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 28 (TANJUG)—Around 50,000 people attended a rally of peace and support to the unity of Yugoslavia tonight in Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The rally was organized by the Yutel television station whose founding was initiated by the Yugoslav Government.

Yugoslav State Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski addressed the rally, saying that nothing could destroy Yugoslavia and that the forces of peace would be victorious as of tonight.

Most participants in the rally were young people and there were many miners. They mainly waved Yugoslav flags and chanted "Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia".

Tupurkovski Calls For Belgrade Summit

LD2707162691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the SFRY Presidency, said today on Macedonian radio that yesterday's session of the Presidency had been "difficult and awkward." According to Tupurkovski, this is evident from the fact that it was only "after persistent persuading and arguing that a unanimous decision was pushed through on the section of the Ohrid document that had not been adopted until then."

Tupurkovski indicated that "a new summit should be held in Belgrade on 30 July—this time in a normal way—and immediately afterwards, on Wednesday or Thursday, a session of the Presidency should take place to examine how far the negotiations have progressed. If, as they say, God willing, we are successful in our negotiations in Croatia today and tomorrow, the Presidency session will take place immediately in order for an agreement on a cease-fire to be reached and for it to come into effect," said Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski.

Izetbegovic Comments on U.S. Talks

LD2807182991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1727 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 28 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Alija Izetbegovic stated today, on his return from a three-day visit to the U.S., that Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger had given clear support for a plan to solve Yugoslavia's crisis by setting up [words indistinct] of Yugoslav states.

The plan was proposed [word indistinct] by Izetbegovic and President of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov.

The two Yugoslav republican presidents had set forth a compromise between a federation, advocated by Serbia and Montenegro, and a confederation favoured by Slovenia and Croatia.

Izetbegovic told newsmen in Sarajevo that a delegation he led [words indistinct], backing for peaceful ways and methods of solving the Yugoslav crisis, for the preservation of external and internal boundaries of Yugoslavia and for the integrity of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Recruits Will Not Be Sent Outside Bosnia

LD2607142191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Jul 26 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today announced that it suspends the departure of recruits, who are to be distributed in units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), outside the republic.

The exception to the decision, as announced, are those recruits who themselves express the wish to serve their regular military term outside the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina presidency Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) have differing opinions on the subject. They believe that the sending of recruits to the JNA should be carried out in line with the law.

A brief statement was also issued that the Bosnia-Hercegovina presidency has accepted a proposal for talks with a delegation of the Republic of Slovenia acting as a goodwill mission in connection to settling the Yugoslav crisis.

Macedonia

Delegations Meet in Ohrid

AU2907115691 Skopje Radio Macedonia Network in Macedonian 2000 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] The parliamentary delegations of the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia, led by parliament presidents Stojan Andov and Aleksandar Bakocevic respectively, met in Ohrid today.

They discussed, among other things, the security and political situation in the country and the problems concerning the ASNOM [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia] memorial museum in the Prohor Pcinski monastery.

The meeting that was initiated by the president of the Serbian parliament was also attended by the vice president of the (?assembly Dragi Arsov), Tito Petkovski, Vukasin Jokanovic, and Borivoje Petrovic.

The two sides issued a joint statement after the meeting that was closed for journalists. The statement stresses that the two sides exchanged views on the current (?socio)-economic and political problems in the two republics that [words indistinct] atmosphere. (?They primarily discussed) the substantial fall in industrial production, [word indistinct] a lack of foreign currency and dinars in the economy and banks, the break in normal (?relations) among business entities, the rise in social tensions, and so forth.

The two sides also stressed that the it would be of mutual interest if the problems that are drawing the attention of the entire Yugoslav public and the two republics, problems that are referring to the structure of the country, were solved in a peaceful and democratic way.

During the talks the two sides also stressed that the political and security situation in the two republics is increasingly burdened by interethnic relations, as well as by growing aspirations by some circles of the Albanian population of a nationalist and separatist orientation, which makes a solution to this problem more difficult.

As regards the museum, (?at the first session) of the ASNOM in the Prohor Pcinski monastery it was assessed that the two sides should undertake joint actions so that a lasting solution to this and other outstanding questions is found through dialogue and cooperation. This historic place represents a symbol that should link the two nations and strengthen (?trust) between them.

Gligorov, Tupurkovski on Macedonians Abroad

LD2807150191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1417 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Bitola, July 28 (TANJUG)—President of the Republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov and member of the Yugoslav state presidency from this republic Vasil Tupurkovski called today for the recognition of the rights of Macedonians living in neighbouring countries.

Gligorov and Tupurkovski were speaking at a meeting of Macedonians of Aegean Macedonian descent held in the village of Trnova outside Bitola in southern Macedonia.

Kiro Gligorov stressed that Macedonia had no territorial claims on its neighbours but it would insist further that Macedonians in adjacent states be entitled to all their rights.

Without giving the rights to their Macedonians, these states could not affirm they belong to civilized Europe, said the Macedonian president.

He reiterated that Macedonia was working for the prevention of crises and armed conflicts in Yugoslavia and that it would fight for exercising its sovereignty within an alliance of sovereign Yugoslav states.

'Solutions arrived at through dialogue alone are leading Macedonia and Yugoslavia towards an end of the crisis as they are opening up a way for a European home,' said Gligorov.

State presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski said that Macedonia had 'all international prerogatives to protect the rights of Macedonians in other states and internationalize the issue.'

Said Tupurkovski, 'we are fighting, and we shall succeed in making the world force all states where Macedonians live to guarantee and respect the Macedonians' rights.'

Assembly To Consider Independence 29 Jul

LD2707202591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, July 27 (TANJUG)—The session of the parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will, instead of today, be held on Monday so that the views of the republican government on a draft declaration of Macedonia's independence may be obtained by then.

The draft declaration was submitted on Saturday by the parliamentary group of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE).

The Social Democratic Alliance of Macedonia and the Alliance of Reformist Forces - Liberal Party are demanding that a decision be taken by summary procedure for a referendum in Macedonia on the proclamation of the independent state of Macedonia and its inclusion in the Yugoslav alliance of states.

Macedonian parliament president Stojan Andov explained the postponement of the session until Monday as necessary in order to get the views of the government on documents of such importance for the republic.

President Says Balkan War Is Possible

LD2607171691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Paris, July 26 (TANJUG)—A new Balkan war is increasingly possible, President of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov said in an interview published in the Paris daily FIGARO today.

Gligorov said a platform concerning the 'union of Yugoslav states ...was the last chance for resolving the Yugoslav crisis.'

The platform includes a proposal for a compromise solution of the Yugoslav crisis as an attempt to reconcile the opposite demands of the conflicting Yugoslav republics. The platform was proposed by Gligorov and Bosnia-Hercegovina President Alija Izetbegovic.

Gligorov said the flaring up of the conflict had resulted in the platform being 'put aside by the Yugoslav Republics of Slovenia and Croatia.'

FIGARO wrote in detail about Gligorov's visit to Paris at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. The daily quoted Gligorov as saying that Macedonia could be the first to disappear in case Yugoslavia breaks up.

'You all know the aspirations of our neighbours—the Bulgarians, Greeks and Albanians,' Gligorov said and added that Macedonia would ultimately opt for independence, if the other republics do so, and leave the Yugoslav state community.

Asked if there was a threat of a military coup, Gligorov said the Army officers could have done so when the crisis escalated in Slovenia, but did not.

Montenegro

Bulatovic on Causes of Current Conflict

LD2807173691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1459 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] Titograd, July 28 (TANJUG)—President of Montenegro Momir Bulatovic stated today this Yugoslav republic would draw state boundaries 'only with those republics and those nations that no longer want to live with ourselves in the same state.'

Bulatovic, speaking at a ceremony in Vucji Dol marking the 115th anniverary of the Montenegrin-Turkish war, said Montenegro would not allow anybody be taken out of Yugoslavia by force and against their will.

The current conflict in Yugoslavia, as Bulatovic saw it, results from 'a strife of two nation-building conceptions,' one of which being inspired by 'national secessionism, fascist and Ustashi ideology' and the other by 'the resolve to defend Yugoslavia until it is defended.'

Bulatavic added that 'the latter, our conception provides room for all nations and nationalities, for all people of good will who are ready to live and get along well with ourselves in peace.'

Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serbian Democratic Party for the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, told the meeting that Serbian people in Croatian regions populated predominantly by Serbs had risen 'against the Ustashi, purging them from (Serbian) villages.'

The Ustashi had ruled the Nazi puppet 'Independent State of Croatia' in World War Two. Serbs in Croatia hold that the current Croatian authorities are Ustashi-oriented.

'Once we have completed our new fatherland, I am confident it will be a happy country of happy nations, of all those willing to live in it,' said Karadzic.

Karadzic was certain that Bosnia-Herzegovina's Moslem people would also be in this new state.